

# LUNACY—IRELAND.

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THE  
SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT  
(WITH APPENDICES)  
OF THE  
INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS  
(IRELAND),

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER, 1914.

*(Presented in compliance with the Acts 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 55 ;  
5 & 6 Vic., cap. 123, sec. 35 ; and 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, sec. 23.)*

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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1915.

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DUBLIN CASTLE,  
30th June, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Sixty-fourth Annual Report (with Appendices) of the Inspectors of Lunatics (Ireland) for the year 1914.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. O'FARRELL.

The Inspectors of Lunatics.

Dublin Castle.

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# SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS

ON THE

### DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,

AND

### PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

### IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY IVOR CHURCHILL,  
BARON WIMBORNE.  
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Office of Inspectors of Lunatics,

28th June, 1915.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour to lay before You our Report on the condition and management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland, during the year 1914.

The following Summary shows the number and distribution of the insane in Establishments on the 1st January, 1915, as compared with the number and distribution on 1st January, 1914 :—

	On 1st January, 1914.			On 1st January, 1915.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In District and Auxiliary Asylums, ...	11,480	9,834	21,314	11,636	9,901	21,537*
„ Central Asylum, Dundrum, ...	143	23	166	146	22	168
„ Private Asylums, ...	385	501	886	394	511	905
„ Workhouses, ...	952	1,542	2,494	956	1,484	2,440†
Single Chancery and other Patients in unlicensed Houses,	70	79	149	35	75	140
Total, ...	13,030	11,979	25,009	13,167	11,993	25,160

\* Sixty-five of these patients were boarded out in Workhouses from Antrim, Belfast, Ennis, and Lonsdown Asylum, under the provisions of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., c. 67, s. 9.  
† Not including 65 patients, as above.

These numbers do not include the insane wandering at large or those residing in private dwellings, with the exception of such cases as are returned to us under the 37th Section of the Act, 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 123, or are under the care of the Lord Chancellor, i.e., Chancery patients.

This summary shows that there was a total increase of 171 during the year—the corresponding increase for the previous year having been practically the same, viz., 170.

The increase for 1914 was 50 less than the average increase for the preceding ten years, which was 221.

During 1914, an increase took place in all classes of Asylums—the numbers in District and Auxiliary Asylums having increased by 213; those in Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, by 2; and those in Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane, by 19; whilst there was a decrease of 54 in the number in Workhouses; and of 9 in the single patients in unlicensed houses.

The net increase was, therefore, as in the previous year, a moderate one, and it is to be noted that it took place almost entirely amongst the males, there being only 14 more female insane than at the end of 1913.

Table I. (Appendix A.), giving the number and distribution of all lunatics under care on the 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1914, shows that in this interval of time an increase of 12,198 has taken place in the total; the inmates of District and Auxiliary Asylums have increased by 12,860; the criminal lunatics in Dundrum Asylum have decreased by 9; the patients in Private Asylums and Institutions have increased by 283; while the pauper lunatics in Workhouses have decreased by 1,073.

We have so far dealt with the number of the insane in institutions or otherwise brought under official registration, but as already stated this does not include all the insane in the country, as a number reside in their own homes or with relatives, or are wandering at large. The general Census is the only means by which we can ascertain the number of the latter classes, who, at the last Census, amounted approximately to 14 per cent. of the total.

#### Census Returns.

The following statement, taken from the General Report of the Commissioners for the Census of 1911, shows the number of lunatics and idiots in Ireland in 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911, at large, in Asylums, in Prisons, and in Workhouses, as returned in the Census Forms:—

Years.	Lunatics.					Idiots.					Total Lunatics and Idiots.
	At large.	In Asylums.	In Prisons.	In Workhouses.	Total.	At large.	In Asylums.	In Prisons.	In Workhouses.	Total.	
1851.	1,073	3,234	273	494	5,074	3,562	302	13	1,129	4,906	9,980
1861.	1,692	4,813	273	377	7,065	5,625	408	21	984	7,033	14,098
1871.	1,843	7,141	5	1,374	9,763	5,147	430	2	1,183	6,762	16,505
1881.	943	7,547	-	1,384	9,774	4,548	1,396	-	2,195	8,039	18,813
1891.	895	11,265	-	2,787	14,947	4,077	946	-	1,170	6,243	21,188
1901.	596	16,587	-	2,651	19,834	2,373	768	-	1,181	4,322	24,156
1911.	1,331	20,893	-	1,880	23,994	2,823	902	-	718	4,443	28,437

It may be pointed out that the difference between the numbers of the *registered* insane given in our Reports and those shown in the Census returns for corresponding years, is owing to the fact that the former are made up to the 1st January, whereas the latter are shown for the date on which the Census was taken, about the end of March, or the beginning of April.

*Proportion of Insane under care to General Population.*

The following Table shows the Proportion of the insane under care per 100,000 of the Population *estimated* to the middle of each Year from 1880 to 1914, with the average for each quinquennium :—

YEARS.	Estimated Population.	Number of Insane under care.	Proportion per 100,000 of Estimated Population.	Average of the Five year period.
1880.	5,202,648	12,982	250	268
1881.	5,145,770	13,326	259	
1882.	5,101,018	13,704	269	
1883.	5,023,811	13,981	278	
1884.	4,974,561	14,178	285	
1885.	4,938,588	14,307	290	312
1886.	4,905,895	14,590	297	
1887.	4,857,119	15,147	312	
1888.	4,801,312	15,551	324	
1889.	4,757,385	16,026	337	
1890.	4,717,959	16,251	344	366
1891.	4,680,376	16,688	357	
1892.	4,633,808	17,124	370	
1893.	4,607,462	17,276	375	
1894.	4,589,260	17,655	385	
1895.	4,559,936	18,357	403	433
1896.	4,542,061	18,966	418	
1897.	4,529,917	19,590	432	
1898.	4,518,478	20,304	449	
1899.	4,502,401	20,863	463	
1900.	4,468,501	21,169	474	499
1901.	4,447,085	21,630	486	
1902.	4,434,551	22,138	499	
1903.	4,417,757	22,794	516	
1904.	4,408,103	22,996	522	
1905.	4,399,308	23,365	531	541
1906.	4,397,571	23,554	536	
1907.	4,388,451	23,718	540	
1908.	4,384,664	23,931	546	
1909.	4,386,601	24,144	550	
1910.	4,385,421	24,394	556	566
1911.	4,383,608	24,655	562	
1912.	4,384,710	24,839	566	
1913.	4,379,012	25,009	571	
1914.	4,381,398	25,180	575	

NOTE.—The figures in this Table vary in some instances from those given in former Reports, as the population is *estimated* officially for the years between those in which the Census is taken, and is afterwards subject to revision.

From this Table it will be seen that the number of the insane under care has increased from 250 per 100,000 of the population in 1880, to 575 per 100,000 in 1914, but that the rate of increase appears to be lessening.

The average rate of increase for the past five years has been 5 per annum, whereas the average rate during the entire period was almost 10 per annum.

*Proportionate Distribution in Institutions.*

The following Table shows that the ratio of the insane in District and Auxiliary Asylums to the total number under care has steadily increased since 1880, while the corresponding ratio in the case of Workhouses has continuously fallen.

Table showing the proportion per cent. of the total number of the insane under care in different Institutions at each quinquennial period since 1880 and in 1914 :—

YEAR.	Proportion per cent. of total number under care.		
	In District and Auxiliary Asylums.	In Workhouses.	In Private Asylums, &c.
1880, .. ..	67	27	6
1885, .. ..	69	25	6
1890, .. ..	71	24	5
1895, .. ..	73	22	5
1900, .. ..	77	18	5
1905, .. ..	81	14	5
1910, .. ..	84	11	5
1914, .. ..	85	10	5

*Admissions.*

Table II. (Appendix A.) shows the admissions to District and Private Asylums each year since 1881. From this table it will be seen that the total admissions for 1914 showed an increase of 80 as compared with the numbers for the previous year—the admissions to District Asylums having increased by 69 and those to Private Asylums by 11. In both District and Private Asylums this increase took place entirely amongst the males, the female admission rate having actually diminished.

*Transfers from Workhouses to Asylums.*

During the year 1914, 652 cases were transferred from Workhouses to District Asylums—being 18·48 per cent. of the total number of admissions to the latter Institutions.

The following return of the numbers transferred from Workhouses to District Asylums, from 1890 to 1914—shows that over 18 per cent. of the admissions during that period came from the former institutions.

TABLE showing the admissions to District and Auxiliary Asylums during each of the years from 1890 to 1914, and of these the numbers admitted and re-admitted from Workhouses :—

Year.	Total Number of Admissions.	Admissions from Workhouses.			Percentage of Workhouse Admissions to total Admissions.
		1st Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total.	
1890,	3,095	306	90	396	12.79
1891,	3,010	297	84	381	12.66
1892,	3,181	329	94	423	13.30
1893,	3,207	349	89	438	13.66
1894,	3,229	376	84	460	14.25
1895,	3,216	413	75	488	15.17
1896,	3,329	459	89	548	16.46
1897,	3,285	435	111	546	16.62
1898,	3,469	590	134	634	18.23
1899,	3,549	542	125	667	18.79
1900,	3,546	621	105	726	20.47
1901,	3,572	602	117	719	20.13
1902,	3,947	757	122	879	22.27
1903,	3,950	685	125	810	20.51
1904,	3,910	905	105	1,010	25.83
1905,	3,772	666	93	759	20.12
1906,	3,524	609	97	706	20.03
1907,	3,554	635	74	709	19.95
1908,	3,798	746	70	816	21.48
1909,	3,601	615	70	685	19.02
1910,	3,576	574	79	653	18.26
1911,	3,685	592	68	660	17.91
1912,	3,509	597	76	673	19.18
1913,	3,459	555	86	641	18.53
1914,	3,528	575	77	652	18.48
Total,	87,501	13,740	2,339	16,079	18.38

*The War and the Admission Rate.*

It might have been expected that the convulsion through which the country has been passing during the past five months of the year under review would have an adverse influence on persons of unstable brain, and the increase which, after two years of progressive decline, affects the admission rate of both the District and Private Asylums, might be taken as evidence that such is the case. If, however, this increase be directly due to the war, it should show itself by an augmentation of the cases the causation of which is attributed wholly or in part to mental stress. The proportion of such cases admitted in each of the last five years is shown in the following Table :—

[TABLE

TABLE showing percentage of Total Admissions in which Mental Stress was assigned as a factor in the causation of insanity in each of the five years 1910-1914.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
District and Auxiliary Asylums, ...	13.79	14.84	16.70	16.83	16.72
Private Asylums and Institutions, ...	20.74	21.93	21.05	17.01	19.05
Total, ...	14.27	15.33	16.99	16.84	16.88

From this it will be seen that there has been practically no change in the proportion of these cases for the last three years, although each of these years shows a considerable advance on the two preceding, an advance possibly to be correlated with the social and political disturbances and anxieties of the years affected. There is therefore as yet no indication that the war has directly produced any increase of insanity; in fact if the cases admitted in which mental stress is assigned as the *principal* causative factor are considered, the following result is arrived at, viz. :—1910, 10.11 per cent.; 1911, 11.79; 1912, 11.90; 1913, 11.84; 1914, 11.40, showing an actual diminution in the proportion of cases so caused as compared with each of the three preceding years. It is, however, too soon to draw any definite conclusions on this subject, and indications are not wanting that a certain number of cases of temporary mental breakdown are occurring amongst the troops.

An indirect effect of war conditions may, however, probably be shown by the increased number of cases admitted in which alcohol is assigned as the principal cause, the percentages for the same five years being as follows :—1910, 10.48; 1911, 8.83; 1912, 9.53; 1913, 8.62; 1914, 11.01; from which it will be seen that the number of cases caused principally by alcoholic abuse has risen in 1914 by nearly 2½ per cent. as compared with the previous year, and it may be added that the whole number of admissions in which alcohol was in any degree a factor has also risen from 11.19 per cent. in 1913 to 14.58 per cent in 1914, which is higher than the percentage of any of the years of the quinquennial period under consideration, viz. :—13.16 in 1910, 12.04 in 1911, and 13.21 in 1912. (The actual increase in the number of cases in which alcohol was given as the principal cause in 1914 over 1913 is 97). It would, therefore, seem that the increased admission rate is in part to be explained by an increase in alcoholic addiction in 1914.

#### *Venereal Disease as a cause of Insanity.*

In view of the recently growing conviction, chiefly the result of investigation by laboratory methods, that venereal disease plays an even larger part in the causation of mental abnormality



than was formerly supposed, and that not only recognised syphilitic insanity and general paralysis of the insane, but also a large amount of congenital defect, as well as some other mental troubles, may be ascribed to this cause, it may not be out of place to consider the statistical information at our disposal bearing on the question of the extent to which this factor is operative in the causation of insanity in Ireland.

From Tables XII., Appendix B, and IV., Appendix D, it will be seen that the number of the admissions of 1914 in which antecedent syphilis was ascertained is 68 (including one congenital case) for the District Asylums, and 4 for the Private Asylums, a percentage of 1.93 amongst the former and 1.59 amongst the latter (together 1.9), and the number of cases admitted in which syphilis was assigned as the principal cause is 55, or 1.46 per cent. of the total admissions. These numbers are under the average for the last five years, as will be seen from the subjoined Table, but even that average is very small, and in view of the frequent impossibility of ascertaining whether patients have suffered from syphilis or not, the figures may almost certainly be taken as an under-estimate :—

TABLE showing for each of the five years 1910-1914 the numbers of admissions to District and Private Asylums in which syphilis was present, and of those in which it was the principal causal factor, with the proportion per cent. of such numbers to the total admissions; also the annual average for the whole period.

Year.	Total syphilitic cases.		Cases in which syphilis was deemed the principal factor.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent. of all admissions.	Number.	Proportion per cent. of all admissions.
1910, .. ..	80	2.08	68	1.77
1911, .. ..	69	1.75	55	1.39
1912, .. ..	80	2.13	66	1.76
1913, .. ..	111	3.00	91	2.46
1914, .. ..	72	1.90	55	1.46
Average of 5 years,	82	2.16	67	1.76

The above mentioned circumstance, of course, lessens the value of such statistics, and it is probable that a truer estimate of the prevalence of syphilis amongst the Asylum population will be arrived at, if the incidence of general paralysis of the insane be adopted as a criterion, since no doubt any longer exists of the essentially syphilitic nature of that malady, which is moreover so definite and distinctive in its features that statistics concerning it can be accepted with little reservation. It is found that the average number of cases of the disease admitted annually to the Irish Asylums during the last five years was 68, or 1.79

per cent. of the total admissions, the actual percentages for the different years being as follows, viz. :—1910, 1·51; 1911, 1·44; 1912, 1·65; 1913, 2·32; 1914, 2·04; while the average number of deaths from this cause in the District Asylums for the same five years was 66, representing 4·4 per cent. of the total deaths (see Table on p. xxii.). From the Table just referred to, which gives the percentage death-rate in the District Asylums from this cause for each five-year period since 1890, as well as from the above figures based on the admissions to all the Asylums, it is evident that the prevalence of the disease is gradually increasing, the death-rate having nearly doubled since 1890. The number of deaths in Ireland is, however, extremely small as compared with either England or Scotland. In the latter, deaths from general paralysis amongst the pauper patients formed an average of slightly over 15 per cent. of the total deaths for each of the five years 1907-1911. In England and Wales the figures for the corresponding class of patients are not given separately, but the Commissioners in their Report for 1913 state that for the period since 1895 general paralysis accounts in each year for from 16 to 20 per cent. of the deaths amongst the insane of all classes in Institutions.

From these considerations the conclusion appears to be justified that venereal disease plays a comparatively trifling part in the causation of mental abnormality in this country as a whole.

If the frequency of general paralysis be accepted as an index of the prevalence of venereal disease amongst the Asylum population, we have in the Table on p. XXI. in the present Report, and the corresponding Tables in previous Reports, a means of comparing different parts of the country as regards the extent to which syphilis forms a causal factor of mental abnormality. This Table does not, however, permit of a comparison by Counties, since several of the District Asylums serve more than one, but so far as the Asylums themselves are concerned the following statement shows the order in which they occur according to the percentage of deaths from general paralysis on deaths from all causes in the last ten years (1905 to 1914 inclusive) :—

Asylum.	Percentage of Total Deaths due to General Paralysis of the Insane.	Asylum.	Percentage of Total Deaths due to General Paralysis of the Insane.
Belfast, .. ..	17·10	Sligo, .. ..	0·89
Richmond and Portrane, ..	11·26	Waterford, ..	0·71
Downpatrick, .. ..	7·59	Letterkenny, ..	0·62
Antrim, .. ..	5·20	Maryborough, ..	0·60
Londonderry, .. ..	3·07	Monaghan, ..	0·55
Cork and Youghal, .. ..	2·55	Ennisconrthy, ..	0·48
Carlow, .. ..	2·49	Castlebar, .. ..	0·43
Armagh, .. ..	1·89	Ballinasloe, ..	0·36
Mullingar, .. ..	1·39	Kilkenny, .. ..	0·28
Omagh, .. ..	1·38	Killarney, .. ..	0·19
Ennis, .. ..	1·03	Limerick, .. ..	0·00
Cloamuel, .. ..	0·94		

The most prominent fact to be observed is the relatively high frequency of the disease in the manufacturing districts of the north-east, as both Downpatrick and Antrim, though country Asylums, no doubt owe their position in the list to their proximity to Belfast, the Asylum at which is the only one showing a rate at all comparable to those of England and Scotland. Carlow Asylum, which serves also the County Kildare, probably owes its high percentage to the Curragh Camp, and Cork to its maritime position, though it is remarkable that an Asylum situated at a considerable port like Waterford should have had only two deaths from general paralysis in ten years, and Limerick Asylum not a single one. Lastly, it may be pointed out that the Richmond and Portrane Asylums serve not only Dublin, but also Louth, with its seaport Dundalk, as well as Wicklow.

The great majority of the country Asylums contain little or no general paralysis, and as inquiry has frequently shown that the few cases met with in them occur in persons who have served with the Forces of the Crown or have lived in seaports or elsewhere away from the district, it may be concluded that the greater part of Ireland is practically free from venereal disease.

#### *Sources of Maintenance.*

The insane inmates resident in the various institutions throughout Ireland on 31st December, 1914, were supported from the following sources. Of the 21,527 patients in District and Auxiliary Asylums, 876 contributed wholly or partly to their support; 292 criminal lunatics located in these Institutions were maintained out of State funds, and the remainder were maintained partly out of the Government Grant and partly out of the Local Rates. The 905 patients in Private Licensed Houses and Institutions for the insane were supported entirely out of private funds; the 168 inmates of Dundrum Asylum were maintained at Government expense; whilst the 2,440 insane residents in Work-houses were, with the exception of a few Chancery cases, supported by the Poor Rate.

### DISTRICT AND AUXILIARY ASYLUMS.

#### STATISTICS, &c.

There are 24 District Asylums in addition to the Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal, but Portrane is a second Asylum for the same District as the Richmond, and it is, therefore, included under the statistics for the latter. A list of the District Asylums, giving the name of the Resident Medical Superintendent in each case, will be found in Appendix H.

**A full report on the condition and management of each institution, and the treatment of the patients therein, will be found in Appendix F.**

On the 31st December, 1914, there were in these institutions 21,527 patients (11,626 males and 9,901 females). The numbers remaining on the 31st December, 1913, were :—Males, 11,480; females, 9,834; total, 21,314; showing a total increase of 213 during the year 1914.

Table No. I. (Appendix B.) shows the population of each District and Auxiliary Asylum at the end of each quinquennium from 1880 to 1900, and on 31st December of each year from 1901 to 1914.

As shown by Table II. (Appendix B.) the daily average number resident in all these institutions during 1914 amounted to 21,469 (11,588 males and 9,881 females), as compared with 21,245 (11,452 males and 9,793 females) in 1913.

Table III. (Appendix B.) shows for each of the Asylums the admissions, discharges, deaths, and escapes during the year.

#### ADMISSIONS.

The admissions numbered 3,528 (1,941 males and 1,587 females). Of these, 2,798 (1,527 males and 1,271 females) were admitted for the first time; while 730 (414 males and 316 females) had previously been under care

The following Table shows the first admissions and re-admissions to the District and Auxiliary Asylums during each year from 1880 to 1914, and the proportion in each case per 100,000 of the estimated population, with the average for each quinquennium.

Year.	First Admissions.		Average of the Five year period.	Re-Admissions.		Average of the Five year period.	Total Admitted.		Average of the Five year period.
	Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of estimated population.		Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of estimated population.		Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of estimated population.	
1880.	1,925	37	41	441	8	10	2,366	45	51
1881.	2,044	40		458	9		2,502	49	
1882.	2,137	42		508	10		2,645	52	
1883.	2,185	44		519	10		2,704	54	
1884.	2,209	44	46	527	11	12	2,736	55	58
1885.	2,240	45		610	12		2,850	57	
1886.	2,140	44		606	12		2,746	56	
1887.	2,243	46		620	13		2,863	59	
1888.	2,190	46	52	631	12	16	2,821	58	68
1889.	2,329	49		627	13		2,956	62	
1890.	2,451	52		644	14		3,095	66	
1891.	2,350	50		660	14		3,010	64	
1892.	2,415	52	57	766	17	17	3,181	69	74
1893.	2,438	53		749	16		3,207	69	
1894.	2,448	53		781	17		3,229	70	
1895.	2,458	54		758	17		3,216	71	
1896.	2,564	56	68	765	17	18	3,329	73	86
1897.	2,551	56		734	16		3,285	72	
1898.	2,676	59		793	18		3,469	77	
1899.	2,856	63		693	15		3,549	78	
1900.	2,771	62	66	775	17	17	3,546	79	83
1901.	2,821	63		751	17		3,572	80	
1902.	3,173	72		774	17		3,947	89	
1903.	3,125	71		825	19	17	3,950	90	81
1904.	3,103	71	64	807	18		3,910	89	
1905.	2,966	68		806	18		3,772	86	
1906.	2,763	63		761	17		3,524	80	
1907.	2,745	63	64	809	18	17	3,554	81	81
1908.	3,069	70		729	17		3,798	87	
1909.	2,842	65		759	17		3,601	82	
1910.	2,844	65		732	17	17	3,576	82	
1911.	2,945	67	64	740	17		3,685	84	81
1912.	2,735	62		774	18		3,509	86	
1913.	2,672	61		787	18		3,459	79	
1914.	2,798	64		730	17		3,528	81	

As this Table shows, the admissions during 1914, numbered 69 more than in 1913, but the average of the quinquennial period just ended is lower than that of the previous five years, which again was lower than that of the years 1900-1904.

In thirteen of the Asylums (Youghal Auxiliary being grouped as one with Cork, and Portrane being grouped as one with Richmond) there was an increase in the number of admissions as compared with 1913, and in ten Asylums the numbers decreased.

Table XI. (Appendix B.) shows the authority for admission to District and Auxiliary Asylums during the year. Of the total (3,528), 1,101 were admitted under the forms prescribed by the Statutory Regulations; 61 were transferred from Dunderm Criminal Lunatic Asylum or from Prisons by Order of the Lord Lieutenant; 18 were admitted under the provisions of the Army Act, 1881, sec. 91; 3 were admitted under the provisions of the Naval Enlistment Act, 1884, sec. 3; 2,329 were committed as dangerous lunatics, under the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118, sec. 10; and 16 were admitted from Scotland under warrants, in pursuance of the 6th Section of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1898.

#### DISCHARGES.

The total number of patients discharged during the year was 1,833, viz., 1,037 males and 796 females. Of these, 1,444 (817 males and 627 females) were discharged recovered; showing an increase of 89 on the number for the previous year. The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was 40·9, being 1·7 per cent. higher than that for the previous year.

The numbers removed by friends or sent to workhouses amounted to 389 (220 males and 169 females), a decrease of 14 on the numbers for the previous year.

#### ESCAPES.

During the year seven patients (6 males and 1 female) escaped, and were not re-taken, viz., one male from Cork, two males from Maryborough, three males from Richmond, and one female from Portrane Asylum.

#### DEATHS.

The number of deaths during the year was 1,475, viz.:—752 amongst the males and 723 amongst the females. This shows a decrease of 60 on the numbers for the previous year, the males having decreased by 52 and the females by 8. The general death-rate per cent. of the daily average number resident was 6·9, viz., 6·5 amongst the males, and 7·3 amongst the females. The general rate was 0·3 per cent. lower than that for the previous year—the rate in the case of the males being 0·5 lower, and in the case of the females 0·2 lower. Two of the deaths were by suicide; three resulted from misadventure; and in one case a patient was killed by a fellow-patient.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident in each District Asylum during each year from 1905 to 1914 will

be found in Table VIII. (Appendix B.). From this Table it will be seen that the highest death-rate during 1914 was 8.6 per cent. in Londonderry, and the lowest 4.1 per cent. in Kilkenny Asylum. The highest rate was 3 per cent. lower than the corresponding rate in the previous year, which was 11.6 in the Belfast Asylum, while the lowest rate was 0.6 higher than that of the previous year, viz., 3.5 in the Waterford Asylum.

Table XIV. (Appendix B.) shows the causes of death in the District and Auxiliary Asylums, with the average ages at death, and the number of cases in which the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination.

The following Table shows the number of deaths from phthisis, general paralysis of the insane, dysentery or colitis, and diarrhoea, and also the total number of deaths in each District Asylum during the year 1914:—

ASYLUM.	NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING 1914.				
	From Phthisis.	From General Paralysis of the Insane.	From Dysentery or Colitis and Diarrhoea.	From other Causes.	Total.
Antrim, .. ..	4	2	1	38	45
Armagh, .. ..	2	1	—	41	44
Ballinasloe, ..	14	—	2	69	85
Belfast, .. ..	17	21	—	57	95
Carlow, .. ..	1	—	—	31	32
Castlebar, .. ..	22	1	—	46	69
Clonmel, .. ..	13	—	—	36	49
Cork, including Youghal Auxiliary.	54	9	5	113	181
Downpatrick, ..	8	5	—	48	61
Ennis, .. ..	8	—	—	29	28
Enniscorthy, ..	5	—	—	33	38
Kilkenny, .. ..	9	1	—	11	21
Killarney, .. ..	9	—	—	33	42
Letterkenny, ..	16	1	1	39	57
Limerick, .. ..	16	—	—	36	52
Londonderry, ..	8	5	—	35	48
Maryborough, ..	8	—	—	36	44
Monaghan, .. ..	13	1	—	44	58
Mullingar, .. ..	17	1	—	46	64
Omagh, .. ..	8	2	—	56	66
Richmond and Portrane.	57	26	8	125	216
Sligo, .. ..	10	—	—	39	49
Waterford, .. ..	10	—	—	21	31
Total, .. ..	329	76	17	1,053	1,475

The following Table shows the total number of deaths each year, from 1890 to 1914, and of these the number which resulted from phthisis, general paralysis of the insane, and epilepsy, together with the average for each quinquennium:—

Year.	Cause of Death.					Other Causes.	Average of the five year period and percentage of Total.	Total Number of Deaths.	Average of the five year period.
	Phthisis.	Average of the five year period and percentage of Total.	General Paralysis of the Insane.	Average of the five year period and percentage of Total.	Epilepsy.				
1890.	255		26		53	600		936	
1891.	215		22		43	608		888	
1892.	259	(27.2 p.c.)	21	(2.5 p.c.)	72	643	(64.6 p.c.)	993	1,001
1893.	306		27		52	691		1,076	
1894.	324		28		64	692		1,108	
1895.	257		39		58	579		933	
1896.	255	30.3	34	4.1	59	578	64.1	926	1,037
1897.	343	(29.2 p.c.)	42	(4.0 p.c.)	51	655	(61.6 p.c.)	1,091	
1898.	339		41		49	676		1,105	
1899.	321		50		44	717		1,132	
1900.	349		40		56	829		1,274	
1901.	313	35.9	47	4.8	54	843	87.2	1,257	1,339
1902.	349	(26.8 p.c.)	44	(3.6 p.c.)	66	867	(65.1 p.c.)	1,326	
1903.	368		52		52	917		1,389	
1904.	418		56		71	904		1,449	
1905.	407		55		56	932		1,450	
1906.	370	38.0	54	6.2	87	946	95.9	1,457	1,471
1907.	400	(25.8 p.c.)	74	(4.2 p.c.)	63	949	(65.2 p.c.)	1,486	
1908.	372		46		63	936		1,417	
1909.	350		79		79	1,034		1,542	
1910.	313		59		54	1,053		1,479	
1911.	330	31.8	46	6.6	50	1,061	103.7	1,487	1,480
1912.	277	(21.5 p.c.)	81	(4.4 p.c.)	64	1,002	(70.1 p.c.)	1,424	
1913.	342		70		61	1,062		1,535	
1914.	329		76		65	1,005		1,475	
Total.	8,161		1,209		1,488	20,779		31,637	

## AUTOPSIES.

In 177 cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination, as against 218 for the previous year—a decrease of 41.

In five Asylums, viz.:—Armagh, Castlebar, Clonmel, Monaghan and Waterford, no *post-mortem* examinations were made during the year; while only one each was made in Carlow and Sligo, and two each in Killybeg and Letterkenny Asylums.

## RECOVERY AND DEATH RATES.

Table VI. (Appendix B.) shows the percentage of the recoveries on the admissions, and of the deaths on the daily average number resident in each of the District Asylums during 1914, while Table VII. gives similar percentages, and also the percentage of recoveries on the daily average number in all the Asylums, from 1893 to 1914.



From these Tables it will be seen that the percentage of recoveries on admissions during 1914 was 40·9, viz., 42·1 amongst the males, and 39·5 amongst the females; while the percentage of the recoveries on the daily average number resident during the year was 6·7, viz. :—7·1 for the males and 6·3 for the females.

#### MISCELLANEOUS TABLES.

Table IV. (Appendix B.) shows the duration of disease on reception in the admissions, discharges, and deaths during 1914; Table V. the length of residence in Asylums of the patients who recovered, and of those who died during the year; Table IX. gives the ages of patients admitted, and recovered during the year, and also of those remaining at the end thereof; and Table X. the social condition as to marriage of the patients admitted during the year. Table XII. gives the assigned causes and associated factors of insanity; and Table XIII. the forms of insanity in the patients admitted during the year.

#### SUICIDES AND DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE, ETC., IN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

The number of deaths under this heading during the year was six, viz. :—two from suicide; three from misadventure, and one from injuries inflicted by a fellow patient. In the previous year the number was eight, viz., three from suicide, three from misadventure, and two from injuries inflicted by fellow patients. The particulars of each of the six cases which occurred during the year 1914 are as follow :—

#### SUICIDES.

At Castlebar Asylum on the 7th October, a male patient suddenly broke away from a working party, and although immediately followed, he succeeded, before he could be overtaken, in crossing a fence, and gaining access to the adjacent railway line, where he threw himself against a passing train. He sustained fractures of his right clavicle, right scapula, and several ribs, some of the ribs penetrating the right lung, and death supervened about three hours later from shock and laceration of the lung. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts as stated, adding that no blame attached to the attendant in charge of the patient, but suggesting that some special protection should be provided between the Asylum grounds and the railway line. We also held an inquiry on oath into the case, as the result of which we found nothing calling for unfavourable comment regarding the supervision or treatment afforded the patient, as there was no previous indication that he harboured suicidal tendencies, or was unfit to be trusted to work on the farm under ordinary conditions. In view of the suggestion of the Coroner's jury, we recommended that the fence between the railway and the Asylum grounds should, if possible, be rendered more difficult to scale.

At Londonderry Asylum on the 6th July, a male patient who was engaged painting at the Gransha branch, asked the attendant in charge for some stencils, and while the latter was cutting them in a small store the patient snatched a knife which the attendant laid down momentarily and stabbed him in the neck. A struggle ensued, during which the attendant was severely wounded on the head and hands, and the patient finally got away and made his escape from the Asylum, attacking another patient whom he met, but not injuring him seriously. The escaped patient then went towards the city of Londonderry, and attendants having been despatched in search of him, both from the main Asylum and Gransha branch, he was discovered passing along the subway underneath the bridge which spans the River Foyle at Londonderry. When about half way across, and before he could be overtaken, he plunged into the river, and, being carried away by the current, was drowned, notwithstanding that a ferry boat which was close at hand attempted to reach him. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury found that the patient came to his death by drowning, and that no blame attached to any person in connection with the matter; a conclusion in which we concurred, as the result of an inquiry on oath which we held regarding the case, as there was nothing in the previous history of the patient to indicate that such an outbreak of frenzy on his part was to be apprehended. The attendant who was so seriously injured by the patient fortunately made a good recovery.

#### DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE.

At Londonderry Asylum on the 27th April, a female patient, advanced in years, accidentally stumbled and fell, fracturing the neck of her left femur. She died on the 11th May, from congestion of the lungs and heart failure, the fracture of the femur having been a contributory cause. As the occurrence was purely accidental the Coroner did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest regarding the case.

At Portrane Asylum on the 27th August, a male patient while out exercising with others in the grounds ran away, and succeeded in reaching a thicket before he could be overtaken. Notwithstanding an instant and prolonged search, he could not be found, but, on the following day, his body was discovered floating in the sea near the Asylum. No evidence could be obtained as to how he got into the water, but, as he was an epileptic, it is considered quite possible that his death was accidental. A Coroner's inquest was held and the jury returned a verdict that he was "found drowned," and they exonerated the Asylum officials from all blame in the matter, a conclusion in which we concurred as the result of an inquiry on oath. We, however, suggested the advisability of having the dense undergrowth of the wood in which the patient concealed himself cut away, as, having regard to its proximity to the buildings and exercise grounds, it afforded facilities for concealment.

At Sligo Asylum on the 26th April, a male patient was found to be suffering from laceration of the urethra, with infiltration of

urine into the surrounding structures, as the result of which he died five days later. A Coroner's inquest was held regarding the case, the verdict being that the patient died from "heart failure caused by cellulitis following rupture of the urethra, probably the result of a kick by another patient," but that there was no evidence as to who gave the kick. They also expressed the opinion that there was no blame to be attached to any officer of the Asylum in connection with the matter. We duly investigated the case, but failed to obtain any evidence as to how the patient sustained the injury other than a statement, alleged to have been made by him to several attendants, that it was due to a kick from another patient.

In our report to the Committee of Management we expressed the opinion that the attendants who discovered the injury committed an error of judgment in not recognising its serious nature, and immediately obtaining medical assistance, and, in connection with the matter, we pointed out the necessity of training the attendants in the course prescribed for the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association.

We also urged the Committee to provide a "tell-tale clock" system for recording the performance of the duties of the night staff, and we made a suggestion for the safer disposal of the patients' clothes during the night.

#### DEATH BY HOMICIDE.

At Cork Asylum on the 12th April, a male patient struck a fellow patient on the head with a sweeping brush, thereby causing a depressed fracture of the skull. The injured patient was at once trephined, but no improvement took place, and he succumbed six days later.

A Coroner's inquest was held and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts as stated. As the result of an inquiry on oath held by us regarding the case, we found that no blame attached to any of the officials, as the assault was so sudden and unexpected that the attendants who were in close proximity had no opportunity of preventing it. The patient who inflicted the fatal injury was duly brought up for trial, and being found insane on arraignment and incapable of pleading was ordered to be detained during the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure. He was thereupon removed to the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

#### INSANITARY CONDITIONS AND OUTBREAKS OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following are the particulars of the insanitary conditions and outbreaks of zymotic diseases which were reported in the different Asylums during the year:—

In Antrim Asylum there were 25 cases of influenza amongst the patients and 11 amongst the staff, one of the former proving fatal. There was also a case of dysentery which terminated in death.

In Armagh Asylum the only zymotic disease which appeared was influenza, six cases having occurred, but none of them were fatal.

In Ballinasloe Asylum the death-rate still continues to be below the general rate for the District Asylums, that for 1914 having been 5·7 per cent. of the daily average number resident. Notwithstanding this, however, the list of cases of zymotic disease was as usual a heavy one. It included 38 cases of enteric fever, 7 of them fatal, 22 of diarrhoea, 2 being fatal, and 10 non-fatal cases of influenza, 4 of dysentery, 16 of tonsillitis, and 4 of stomatitis.

In Belfast Asylum 4 patients were attacked by erysipelas, and 14 by influenza, all of whom recovered.

In Carlow Asylum no cases of zymotic disease appeared during the year.

In Castlehar Asylum 5 patients were attacked by enteric fever, 2 of whom succumbed, and 9 suffered from erysipelas, which also proved fatal in 2 cases. A fatal case of typhus fever occurred in addition to 2 non-fatal cases of scarlatina, and several of influenza and tonsillitis.

In Clonmel Asylum the death-rate continued low, having been 5·8 per cent. of the average number resident during the year. One patient was attacked by enteric fever, and another by dysentery, but both recovered.

In Cork Asylum, despite all precautions, cases of enteric fever continue to appear, 21 having occurred amongst the patients and 3 amongst the staff during the year, with a fatal result in 6 of the former cases. There was also a fatal case of dysentery.

In Youghal Auxiliary Asylum there were no cases of zymotic disease during the year.

In Downpatrick Asylum 4 patients were attacked by erysipelas, one by enteric fever, 2, as well as a member of the staff, by scarlatina, and 22 (in addition to 8 members of the staff) by influenza, but none of the cases ended fatally.

In Ennis Asylum the death-rate continues to be below the average, having been 5·3 per cent. of the average number resident during the year. The only zymotic disease which appeared was influenza, of which, however, there were 13 cases amongst the patients, and the same number amongst the staff, but all the cases recovered.

In Enniscorthy Asylum also the only zymotic disease recorded was influenza, which attacked 4 patients and 2 members of the staff, with a fatal result in one of the former cases.

In Kilkenny Asylum the death-rate was only 4·1 per cent. of the average number resident during the year, being the lowest of all the District Asylums. Three cases of influenza amongst the patients, and 3 amongst the staff, all of which ended in recovery, were the only instances of zymotic disease.

In Killarney Asylum one fatal case of enteritis of a zymotic character was the only disease of this nature which was recorded during the year.

In Letterkenny Asylum 2 patients were attacked by erysipelas, one by enteric fever, and 4 by influenza, but all recovered.

In Limerick Asylum no cases of zymotic disease occurred during the year.

In Londonderry Asylum the only zymotic disease which appeared was enteric fever, which attacked a member of the staff, with a fatal result.

In Maryborough Asylum there was one case of diphtheria, which proved fatal, and a non-fatal case of measles, the latter in a member of the staff.

In Monaghan Asylum one patient was attacked by erysipelas, which proved fatal, and 3 by influenza, all of whom recovered.

In Mullingar Asylum cases of enteric fever continue to appear, 10 having occurred during the year, but none of them ended fatally.

In Omagh Asylum 3 patients were attacked by enteric fever, one of whom succumbed, as well as another patient who was suffering from this disease when admitted to the institution. Three were attacked by erysipelas, with a fatal result in one case, and 21, in addition to 2 members of the staff, by measles, all of whom, however, recovered.

In Richmond Asylum 30 patients were attacked by dysentery, 9 by erysipelas, 2 by enteric fever, and one by scarlatina. The only fatalities were amongst the cases of dysentery, 6 of whom succumbed.

In Portrane Asylum there were 12 cases of erysipelas (2 of them fatal), 10 of dysentery (2 fatal), and 2 of enteric fever.

In Sligo Asylum 19 patients and a member of the staff were attacked by enteric fever, which proved fatal in one of the former. There were also 4 cases of erysipelas, and one of scarlet fever, all of which recovered.

In Waterford Asylum no cases of zymotic disease occurred, and the death-rate continues to be much below the average, having been only 4·8 per cent. of the average number resident during the year.

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the patients in District Asylums during the financial year ending 31st March, 1914 is shown in Table XV. (Appendix B).

From this and Table XVI. it will be seen that for the maintenance of an average number of 20,889 patients, including the repayments in respect of loans for building works, purchase of land, and other capital charges, a sum of £617,963 11s. 3d. was expended during the year.

Excluding the loan repayments above referred to, which amounted to £98,112 17s. 1d., the gross amount expended on the actual maintenance of the patients was £519,850 14s. 2d.

The receipts during the year were as follows : £401,215 16s. 0d. was paid out of Local Rates; the Government paid £183,860 7s. 2d. out of the Local Taxation Account, by way of Capitation Grant, in pursuance of the 58th Section (sub-section (2), (c)) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and a further Government contribution amounting to £8,075 10s. 7d. was made in respect of the full cost of maintenance of Criminal Lunatics during the previous year, in pursuance of Section 3 of the Act 1 Ed. VII., cap. 17. Sums amounting to £77 15s. 4d. in all were received from private sources in relief of the vote for the maintenance of such lunatics. Miscellaneous receipts, such as sales of farm and garden produce, sales of offal and old stores, fines on attendants, interest allowed by Bank, &c., produced £16,789 17s. 11d., while sums amounting to £14,977 2s. 3d. were contributed by the relatives of patients, or out of their own private property.

All the foregoing figures refer to the District Asylums, and do not take into account the Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal, which contained an average number of 401 patients during the year, and the receipts and expenditure on behalf of which are shown at foot of Table XV. (Appendix B.). When these are taken into consideration, the total expenditure on the District and Auxiliary Asylums, including the repayments of loans for building works, etc., amounts to £626,798 12s. 4d., and the gross expenditure on maintenance, excluding the loan repayments referred to, amounts to £526,487 0s. 1d.

The addition of the sum levied off the Cork District for the Auxiliary Asylum (£5,952 12s. 3d.) raises the total amount paid out of local rates to £407,168 8s. 3d.; the addition of the Capitation Grant paid out of the Local Taxation Account in respect of the patients in the Auxiliary (£1,869 7s. 9d.) raises the total amount of the Grant to £185,729 14s. 11d.; and the addition of the Miscellaneous Receipts in the case of the Auxiliary (£12 18s. 6d.) raises the total of these receipts to £16,802 16s. 5d.

As explained in previous Reports, the amount available to credit of the Local Taxation Account, in the financial years 1910-11 to 1912-13, was insufficient to meet the charges against it, and the payments thereout were consequently abated, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 58 (sub-section 5) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. The amount available was again insufficient to meet the charges against the Account in the financial year 1913-14. The full amount of the Capitation Grant certified as payable in aid of the maintenance of pauper lunatics in all the District and Auxiliary Asylums during that year was £209,049 7s. 10d., but the actual sum paid in respect thereof was £185,729 14s. 11d., being an abatement at the rate of 11·155 per cent.

The Government contributions for each of the years from 1875 to 1913-14, during which the Government Grant has been in operation, together with the amounts paid out of local rates

in respect of the District and Auxiliary Asylums, are shown in the following Table :—

Year.	Amount* of the Contribution towards the maintenance of the insane in the District and Auxiliary Asylums of Ireland.				Daily Average Number Resident
	From Government Sources.		From Local Rates.	Total.	
	Capitation Grant.	In respect of Orphanal Lunatics.			
	£	£	£	£	
1875, . . . . .	56,948	—	140,469	197,417	7,892
1876, . . . . .	77,907	—	106,615	184,522	7,943
1877, . . . . .	80,389	—	130,005	210,385	8,102
1878, . . . . .	82,054	—	†	†	8,306
1879, . . . . .	84,810	—	103,484	188,294	8,428
1880, . . . . .	85,841	—	108,964	194,805	8,545
1881, . . . . .	87,250	—	122,679	209,929	8,794
1882, . . . . .	89,435	—	114,953	204,378	9,170
1883, . . . . .	92,867	—	122,579	215,246	9,495
1884, . . . . .	94,500	—	121,221	215,721	9,619
1885, . . . . .	98,698	—	110,008	208,706	9,781
1886, . . . . .	99,609	—	93,788	193,397	9,908
1887, . . . . .	101,800	—	104,326	206,126	10,263
1888, . . . . .	103,396	—	101,078	205,073	10,691
1889, . . . . .	109,118	—	121,158	230,276	11,019
1890, . . . . .	112,211	—	123,358	235,569	11,297
1891, . . . . .	111,990	—	146,351	258,341	11,644
1892, . . . . .	112,050	—	148,042	260,092	11,958
1893, . . . . .	119,721	—	159,838	272,559	12,307
1894, . . . . .	129,449	—	153,001	282,450	12,605
1895, . . . . .	126,200	—	164,880	291,146	13,082
1896, . . . . .	130,653	—	176,585	307,238	13,755
1897, . . . . .	137,511	—	183,815	321,326	14,340
1898, . . . . .	143,653	—	216,742	360,395	15,019
1899, from 1st Jan. to 31st March.	516	—	110,249	110,765	—
1899-1900, . . . . .	153,467	—	211,903	365,369	15,785
1900-1901, . . . . .	160,282	—	300,000	460,282	16,283
1901-1902, . . . . .	165,826	—	360,056	525,882	16,798
1902-1903, . . . . .	171,608	—	363,798	535,401	17,428
1903-1904, . . . . .	176,034	2,448	350,669	530,142	18,060
1904-1905, . . . . .	181,760	5,110	332,506	519,376	18,576
1905-1906, . . . . .	184,678	11,145	330,196	526,019	18,967
1906-1907, . . . . .	186,393	10,990	323,822	521,175	19,240
1907-1908, . . . . .	190,318	7,873	311,194	509,385	19,506
1908-1909, . . . . .	198,294	7,597	331,831	532,722	19,985
1909-1910, . . . . .	197,465	7,363	342,607	547,435	20,298
1910-1911, . . . . .	211,583	7,413	336,162	555,258	20,517
1911-1912, . . . . .	175,515	7,488	399,787	582,790	20,828
1912-1913, . . . . .	185,862	7,701	398,480	591,543	21,062
1913-1914, . . . . .	185,730	8,075	407,168	600,973	21,290

\* The amounts are given in round numbers—fractions of £1 being excluded.

† The exact amount for this year cannot be ascertained.

As stated in previous reports, the Asylum accounts before the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, came into operation, did not include loan repayments and, therefore, prior to the year 1900-1, the amount shown in the fourth column of above Table only represents the amount paid out of local rates towards the actual maintenance of the patients, excluding the cost of land, buildings, etc.

The amounts paid out of local rates do not, however, afford an exact indication of the actual expenditure from year to year, as the sum required to be levied in any one year is affected by the balance in hand or deficit, as the case may be, at the beginning thereof.

Save in exceptional cases, when the cost of small works is defrayed out of money provided for current expenditure, the actual sum expended on building works, purchase of land, &c., the cost of which is met by a loan obtained for the purpose in each case, does not appear in Table XV.; as it is only when these loans come under repayment that such works involve an outlay of Asylum Funds.

#### AVERAGE COST.

Table XVI. (Appendix B.) shows the average cost per patient under the different heads of expenditure, in each of the Asylums. From this Table it will be seen that the averages per patient for all the Asylums for the year 1913-14 were as follow:—

	District Asylums.	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
1. Average cost, including charges in respect of buildings, land, &c.—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(a.) Calculated on the gross expenditure.	29 11 8	22 0 8
(b.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less receipts from paying patients and other miscellaneous receipts.	28 1 3	22 0 0
2. Average cost, excluding charges in respect of buildings, land, &c., i.e., cost of maintenance only—		
(a.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments.	24 17 9	16 11 0
(b.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments and receipts from miscellaneous sources.	24 1 8	15 10 4
(c.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments, receipts from miscellaneous sources, and receipts on behalf of paying patients.	23 7 4	16 10 4

These figures show an increase in the case of both the District and Auxiliary Asylums, as compared with the amounts for the previous year, which were as follow:—

	District Asylums.	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 (a.)	29 11 3	18 18 2
(b.)	28 1 5	18 15 7
2 (a.)	24 16 5	15 11 11
(b.)	28 18 10	15 9 4
(c.)	23 8 8	15 9 4



The increase in the gross cost (1 (a)) in the case of the District Asylums amounted to 5*d.*, and in the net cost (2 (c)) to 1*s.* 8*d.* per patient.

The highest gross average cost per patient in the District Asylums, including loan repayments, was in the case of the Richmond and Portrane Asylums, where it amounted to £35 3*s.* 8*d.*, and the highest net average, excluding loan repayments and deducting receipts from paying patients, and other miscellaneous receipts, was in the case of the Londonderry Asylum, where the amount was £26 16*s.* 11*d.*

The lowest gross average cost in the District Asylums, including loan repayments, was in the case of Killarney Asylum, in which the amount was £21 18*s.* 1*d.*; and the lowest net average, excluding loan repayments, and deducting receipts from paying patients, and other miscellaneous receipts, was in Castlebar Asylum, the amount being £18 1*s.* 10*d.*

The following are the details of the average annual cost per head for all the Asylums, calculated on the gross expenditure during the year 1913-14, as compared with 1912-13:—

Heads under which the Expenditure is classified.	Average cost per patient per Annum, calculated on the Gross Expenditure.			
	District Asylums		Young's Auxiliary Asylum.	
	Year 1912-1913	Year 1913-1914	Year 1912-1913	Year 1913-1914
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Loan repayments, . . . . .	4 16 1	4 14 3	5 6 4	5 9 2
Salaries and wages, . . . . .	5 5 1	5 7 1	3 13 8	3 13 7
Superannuation, . . . . .	0 15 7	0 15 4	—	—
Provisions and groceries, . . . . .	9 3 2	9 2 2	6 13 2	7 18 1
Wines, spirits, and beer, . . . . .	0 1 4	0 1 5	0 0 1½	0 1 2
Tobacco and snuff, . . . . .	0 6 1	0 6 3	0 2 5	0 2 8
Medicines and medical and surgical appliances, . . . . .	0 2 10	0 3 2	0 3 4	0 2 9
Clothing, . . . . .	1 17 5	1 18 7	0 13 11	0 14 9
Bedding, . . . . .	0 11 1	0 11 11	0 0 6	—
Furniture, . . . . .	0 8 0	0 8 10	0 2 10	0 1 10
Fuel and light, . . . . .	2 8 10	2 8 1	1 7 2	1 11 10
Washing materials, . . . . .	0 5 10	0 5 10	0 4 7	0 5 5
Water supply, . . . . .	0 4 11	0 4 8	0 4 11	0 5 0
Farm and garden expenses, . . . . .	1 5 8	1 8 11	0 17 6	0 18 10
Repairs and alterations, . . . . .	1 5 1	1 11 11	0 18 4	0 5 5
Stationery, printing, and advertising, . . . . .	0 3 11	0 3 9	0 2 1	0 1 10
Rents, rates, taxes, and insurances, . . . . .	0 3 11	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 2 1
Incidental expenses (including postage), . . . . .	0 7 3	0 6 2	0 5 4	0 5 9
Total average cost of patients maintained in workhouses under Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, sec. 2.	18 9 0	18 5 9	—	—
Gross Total, . . . . .	29 11 3	29 11 8	18 18 2	22 0 8
Total excluding Loan Repayments, . . . . .	24 15 5	24 17 9	15 11 11	16 11 0
Deduct average sum per head received as contributions on behalf of paying patients, and as casual receipts, . . . . .	1 9 10	1 10 5	0 2 7	0 0 8
Net annual cost per head to Public Funds, including Loan Repayments, . . . . .	28 1 5	28 1 3	18 15 7	22 0 0
Do., excluding do., . . . . .	25 5 8	23 7 4	15 9 4	16 10 4

## ASYLUM FARMS.

Table XVIII. (Appendix B.) shows the quantity of land in connection with each District and Auxiliary Asylum, and how it was utilised in the year 1914.

No additional land was acquired at any of the Asylums during the year, but the site of a quarry at Clontmel Asylum, one acre in extent, which was not previously included in the measured area, is now taken into account, so that the total acreage at all the Asylums is shown as 3,924 acres and 3 perches, being one acre more than was returned in the Report for 1913.

The receipts and expenditure on behalf of the Asylum farms are shown in Table XVII. (Appendix B.), from which it will be seen that a net profit of £16,047 13s. 8d. was made on the working of these farms during the financial year 1913-14.

## ACCOMMODATION.

In the Reports from year to year attention has frequently been called to the necessity for providing further accommodation and carrying out other works at many of the Asylums. Unfortunately owing to the effect of the present war on the finances of the country, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have found it necessary to withhold loans for all local works not absolutely required in the interest of the public health, so that no progress can be made for the present with many much-needed extensions and improvements. The following, however, are the details of the works recently carried out, in progress, or urgently required at the various Asylums:—

*Antrim Asylum*—The only structural work carried out at this Asylum during the past year was the erection of a new coal shed. The necessity for further accommodation for the patients, however, still exists.

*Armagh Asylum*—This Asylum continues to be overcrowded, and no structural works of any kind were undertaken during the year.

*Ballinasloe Asylum*—The proposed erection of additional accommodation at this Asylum, which was referred to in our last Report, has been postponed by the Committee of Management owing to the advance in the cost of carrying out such works due to the war.

The only structural work carried out has been the erection of a new coal store, and the extension and levelling of the grounds used for athletic sports has been completed.

*Belfast Asylum*—No new works were undertaken at this Asylum during the year.

*Carlow Asylum*—The new sanitary annexes, referred to in our last Report, are now completed, and some additional farm buildings have also been erected. The necessity for further accommodation for the patients still exists.

*Castlebar Asylum*—The plans for the provision of additional accommodation for 250 male patients at this Asylum, which were referred to in our last Report, are still in course of preparation, and plans are also being prepared for the erection of an isolation hospital, and a bakery, and the re-modelling of the old fever hospital. Fire-escape stairs have been erected on both the male and female sides of the institution. The Committee have also decided on the installation of electric light, hut, owing to the war, sanction to the necessary loan has been withheld for the present.

*Clonmel Asylum*—No steps have yet been taken to provide the additional accommodation for patients which is required at this Asylum. Some improvements have been made in the stores department, and a hot water system has been installed in the old male house.

*Cork Asylum*—The alterations in the female wards, with the view of increasing the accommodation at this Asylum, have now been completed, and further work of this nature is in contemplation.

*Youghal Auxiliary Asylum*—No new structural work was undertaken at this Asylum during the year.

*Downpatrick Asylum*—No structural works were required at this Asylum during the year.

*Ennis Asylum*—The plans for the conversion of Tulla Workhouse buildings into an Auxiliary Asylum for the county Clare, which have been so frequently referred to in past Reports, are still incomplete, and no progress has been made with the installation of new steam boilers, and the erection of a boilerhouse, workshop, and chimney shaft which are required for the improvement of the general heating and steam supplies of the institution. The enlargement of the dining hall and stores, the provision of a general bathroom, and the extension and improvement of the laundry are also in abeyance. It is now proposed to build two new dormitories on the male side, and to re-model some of the dayrooms. The only structural works carried out during the year were the extension of a dormitory, and the conversion of two other dormitories into dayrooms.

*Enniscorthy Asylum*—The only structural work carried out at this Asylum during the year was the erection of a house for a new oil-engine and air-lift. As the institution is now considerably overcrowded steps have been taken to prepare plans for the provision of additional accommodation.

*Kilkenny Asylum*—No new structural works were carried out at this Asylum during the year. We have pointed out to the Committee of Management the necessity for some system of heating the Lacken Annexe.

*Killarney Asylum*—No new structural works have been carried out at this Asylum during the year. As stated in our last Report the Committee of Management have taken steps to acquire additional land for the institution, but unforeseen delays have arisen in completing the negotiations and obtaining possession.

*Letterkenny Asylum*—No new structural works were found necessary at this Asylum during the year.

*Limerick Asylum*—Delay has taken place in completing the arrangements for erecting a new wing on the male side of this institution, enlarging the Roman Catholic Chapel, and extending and altering the mortuary, which were referred to in our last Report, but a contract for carrying out the works at the chapel and mortuary has been entered into—the Committee of Management having postponed the erection of the new wing. The only important structural work carried out during the year was the reconstruction and extension of the female observation dormitory, including the erection of a new dressingroom and sanitary annexe.

*Londonderry Asylum*—Notwithstanding the overcrowding of the old Asylum, no action has been taken to erect further accommodation at the Gransha branch of this institution, as recommended so often in past Reports. The only structural works carried out during the year were the erection of a small store at the main Asylum, and an attendant's cottage at Gransha, and the construction of an underground tank at the latter.

*Maryborough Asylum*—The only structural work carried out at this Asylum during the year was the erection of a residence for the Engineer.

*Monaghan Asylum*—The question of converting Cootehill workhouse into an Auxiliary Asylum for this Asylum district, which was referred to in previous Reports, is still undecided, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining a satisfactory water supply for the proposed institution, and no steps have been taken to re-model and enlarge the administrative departments, or provide telephonic communication between the various buildings, both of which are urgently required. The only structural works carried out during the year were the enlargement of the gate lodge and the laundry.

*Mullingar Asylum*—No steps have yet been taken by the Committee of Management to relieve the overcrowding in this Asylum, to which attention has been called in previous Reports. Plans have been prepared for connecting the Asylum sewers with the new drainage system provided for the Town of Mullingar, a very necessary work, as the sanitary condition of the institution has not been satisfactory of late.

*Omagh Asylum*—This Asylum continues to be overcrowded, although not to the extent it formerly was, and the Committee of Management have not deemed it necessary to take any steps with a view to providing further accommodation. The proposed erection of a bridge over the River Camowen, in order to afford access to land recently acquired for farming purposes, which was referred to in our last Report, has been abandoned, a ferry-boat having been substituted, and a small landing-stage constructed in concrete. A new veranda for hospital patients on the male side and a pavilion at the recreation grounds have been erected, while some extensions and improvements were made in the farm buildings. A new system of lighting the institution (the "Selas") has been introduced, with good results up to the present.

*Richmond Asylum*—The reconstruction of one of the female divisions at this Asylum, and the erection of nine houses for married attendants, which were referred to in our last Report, have been completed. A new heating system has been installed in the female house, a new office has been constructed, and the general offices at the Grangegorman annexe were enlarged. The work of plastering the internal walls of the male house and the laying down of concrete paths in the grounds were continued during the year, and the main road from Grangegorman gate to the female house has been remade.

*Portrane Asylum*—An isolation hospital, including a laundry, boiler-house, and disinfecting chamber, and seven houses for tradesmen employed in the institution are being erected at this Asylum.

*Sligo Asylum*—This institution continues to be overcrowded, and no steps have yet been taken by the Committee of Management to provide the additional accommodation which has so long been required, but the laying of a fire-main, with the view of securing a better supply of water, is being proceeded with. The proposed lighting of the institution by electricity has been postponed. The sanitary accommodation in some parts of the buildings is very inadequate.

*Waterford Asylum*—The only structural work carried out at this Asylum during the year was the enlargement of the gate lodge. We have pointed out to the Committee of Management the necessity of providing further accommodation for patients, as the institution has now become overcrowded, and we have also suggested the advisability of extending the stores.

#### PROSECUTIONS.

In two cases during the year legal proceedings were taken against Asylum officials for ill-treating patients, viz.:—one in Armagh and the other in Letterkenny Asylum. In the former case the patient sustained a rupture of the urethra as the result of being kicked by a member of the male staff, who was found guilty, but, having regard to his long service and good character, the Court dismissed the charge, under the Probation of First Offenders Act, and did not inflict any penalty. The Committee

of Management, thereupon, called on him to resign his post, but subsequently administered a severe reprimand instead, and allowed him to continue in their service. In the second case, an attendant struck a patient several severe blows on the ribs, but notwithstanding that the charge was conclusively proved, it was dismissed by a majority of justices at Petty Sessions. The Committee of Management of the Asylum dealt with the attendant by inflicting on him a slight punishment of a disciplinary character.

## CIRCULARS.

It having come to our knowledge that some misapprehension existed regarding the interpretation of the term "seclusion" in the Regulations regarding the use of that form of treatment, we issued a Circular on the subject, which will be found in Appendix G.

We also issued a Circular (which appears in the same Appendix) calling attention to the provisions of section 6 of the Superannuation Act, 1914, whereby section 7 (2) of the Superannuation Act of 1887 is repealed. The effect of this repeal is to enable the dependent relatives of a Government pensioner who is an inmate of a District Asylum to receive (if the Committee of Management so wish) the full pension without any deduction being made equivalent to the Capitation Grant paid in respect of the patient, as hitherto.

THE STATE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
DUNDRUM.

The number of patients resident in Dundrum Asylum at the end of 1914 was 168, viz., 146 males and 22 females, as compared with 143 males and 23 females at the end of 1913—thus showing an increase of 2 patients during the year 1914.

The admissions (14) during 1914 showed a decrease of 13 on the number for the previous year, while the discharges numbered 8, being 12 less than in the previous year.

There were 4 deaths in 1914, as compared with 3 in 1913.

The following Table shows the changes which have taken place amongst the inmates of the Institution during the year 1914 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on 1st January, 1914, ..	143	23	166
Admitted during the Year 1914, ..	13	1	14
Total under treatment during Year,	156	24	180
Discharged recovered, or not insane, ..	5	—	5
Discharged improved, .. ..	3	—	3
Do., not improved, .. ..	—	—	—
Died, .. ..	2	2	4
Escaped, .. ..	—	—	—
Remaining on 1st January, 1915,	146	22	168

Of the 14 cases admitted, 9 were found insane on arraignment; 1 was found guilty, but insane when the crime with which he was charged was committed; and 4 convicts, having become insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude, were transferred to the Asylum.

The inmates remaining on the 31st December last were classified as follows:—120 (103 males and 17 females) were found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading; 25 (23 males and 2 females) were acquitted on the ground of insanity, or a special verdict of guilty but insane was returned; while 23 (20 males and 3 females) were certified to be insane while undergoing sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude.

The general health of the patients has been good, but two casualties occurred during the year. One of these was a fracture of the radius sustained by a female patient as the result of an accidental fall, while the other was a fatal case of suffocation caused by the accidental entry of a piece of lead into the windpipe of a female patient, who was in the habit of surreptitiously picking up small objects and putting them into her mouth. Every effort was made to remove the foreign body, but unavailingly, as the patient succumbed on the operating table. We duly investigated the case, and found that no member of the staff was in any way to blame in the matter.

The net average cost of maintenance during the financial year 1913-14 was £46 9s. 8d. per patient, as compared with £44 6s. 8d. in the previous year—showing an increase of £2 3s. 0d.

The statistics relating to the Asylum, together with the annual report of the Resident Physician and Governor, will be found in Appendix C.

Table II. (Appendix C.) shows the various crimes with which the patients were charged; Table III. shows the ages of the patients; Table IV., the manner in which the patients discharged during the year were disposed of; Table V., the forms of insanity in those admitted during the year; Table VI., their social condition as to marriage; Table VII., their previous occupations; Table VIII., the daily average number employed; Table IX., the numbers attending Divine Service, etc.; and Tables X., XI., and XII. give details of the finances of the institution.

## PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND IN IRISH WORKHOUSES.

On the 1st January, 1915, the pauper lunatics in Irish workhouses (exclusive of those maintained under the 9th Sec. of the Act 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 67, who are included in the population of the District Asylums), numbered 2,440, viz.:—956 males and 1,484 females.

On the 1st January, 1914, the numbers were:—males, 952, females, 1,542; total, 2,494—showing a net decrease of 54, the males having increased by 4, while the females decreased by 58 during the year.

It is satisfactory to record this decrease in the number of the insane inmates of these Institutions.

The number in each of the Unions throughout Ireland is shown in Appendix E., which includes the 65 cases referred to below.

The following table shows the number of the insane boarded out in workhouses in pursuance of the 9th Section of the Act 38 and 39 Viet., cap. 67, under contracts between the Committees of the respective Asylums and the Poor Law Guardians:—

Contracting Asylum.	Workhouse.	Number of Patients maintained on 31st December, 1914.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Antrim, ..	Ballymena, ..	25	—	25
Belfast, ..	Ballymena, ..	7	28	35
Ennis, ..	Ennis, ..	4	—	4
Londonderry, ..	Limavady, ..	—	1	1
	Total, ..	36	29	65

The reports on the lunatic wards of the workhouses visited during the year will be found in Appendix F.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

THOMAS I. CONSIDINE,

WILLIAM R. DAWSON,

*Inspectors of Lunatics.*



Office of Registrar in Lunacy,

Four Courts, Dublin, .

*1st day of July, 1915.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo (No. 356), forwarding, for submission to the Lord Chancellor, the 64th Annual Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics (Ireland).

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. COLLES.

The Inspectors of Lunatics.

THE REPORT  
OF THE  
INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND)  
ON  
THE HOUSES LICENSED UNDER THE ACT 5 AND 6 VIC.,  
CAP. 123, AND MENTAL HOSPITALS,  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1914.  

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY IVOR CHURCHILL, BARON  
WIMBORNE.  
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.  
AND  
TO THE, RIGHT HONOURABLE IGNATIUS  
JOHN O'BRIEN,  
LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.  

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The 35th section of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 123, requires the Inspectors-General of Prisons, as Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, to report annually to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Lord Chancellor, on the state and condition of the Private Asylums. This duty was transferred to the Inspectors of Lunatics by the 23rd section of the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 107. Your Lordship, as Lord Chancellor, has signified Your approval that our Report under that section dealing with the state and condition of the several houses licensed under the Private Asylums Act, and the care of the patients therein, shall be accepted as a fulfilment of the requirements referred to. We have, therefore, the honour of addressing this portion of our Report, together with Appendix D, and the part of Appendix E which relates to the Private Asylums and Institutions for the insane, to both Your Excellency and Your Lordship.

In Ireland accommodation for the insane who are able, or whose friends are able, to contribute towards their maintenance is provided—

- (1.) In licensed houses, of which there are twelve, treating Farnham House and Maryville as one.
- (2.) In establishments which may be denominated mental hospitals. These establishments are not kept for profit, and were originally endowed by private individuals. Of these there are four, viz. :—Bloomfield; St. Patrick's Hospital, including St. Edmundsbury; St. Vincent's; and the Stewart Institution.
- (3.) A certain number of private patients who are able to contribute only small sums towards their maintenance are received into District Asylums.

The number of licensed houses and mental hospitals continues the same as at the date of the last Report.

On 1st January, 1915, the number of patients resident in licensed houses and mental hospitals was 905, of whom 394 were males and 511 females. These figures show a total increase of 19 on the number resident on 1st January, 1914—the males having increased by 9 and the females by 10.

The following changes have taken place amongst the inmates of these institutions during the year :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number resident on the 1st January, 1914,	385	501	886
Admitted during 1914, .. ..	121	131	252
Discharged during 1914, .. ..	93	91	184
Died during 1914, .. ..	17	30	47
Escaped during 1914, .. ..	2	—	2
Remaining on the 1st January, 1915,	394	511	905

Table No. 1 (Appendix D.) shows the number resident on 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1914. From this table it will be seen that in 1880 the number was 622, while in 1914 it had increased to 905—an increase of 283 in thirty-four years, or an average increase of over 8 per annum.

The admissions during 1914 showed a net increase of 11, as compared with the number for 1913, the males having increased by 18, while the females decreased by 7.

The following table shows the admissions each year since 1880, distinguishing first admissions from re-admissions :—

YEARS.	First Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total Admitted.
1880, ..	130	36	166
1881, ..	122	23	145
1882, ..	127	46	173
1883, ..	103	32	135
1884, ..	126	36	162
1885, ..	136	36	172
1886, ..	101	40	141
1887, ..	139	48	187
1888, ..	108	38	146
1889, ..	129	36	165
1890, ..	118	29	147
1891, ..	132	35	167
1892, ..	115	45	160
1893, ..	122	38	160
1894, ..	123	39	162
1895, ..	137	41	178
1896, ..	134	60	194
1897, ..	148	59	207
1898, ..	160	42	202
1899, ..	156	46	202
1900, ..	159	49	208
1901, ..	153	56	209
1902, ..	188	49	237
1903, ..	194	43	237
1904, ..	161	64	225
1905, ..	185	63	248
1906, ..	208	49	257
1907, ..	213	63	276
1908, ..	209	60	269
1909, ..	178	80	258
1910, ..	208	62	270
1911, ..	204	65	269
1912, ..	194	53	247
1913, ..	186	55	241
1914, ...	199	53	252

As this Table shows, the first admissions increased, while the re-admissions slightly decreased in 1914, the increase in the former amounting to 13, and the decrease in the latter to 2.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year was 35·3, as compared with 34·4 in the previous year, while the percentage of deaths on the approximate average number resident was 5·3, as compared with 7·5 in 1913, a reduction of 2·2 per cent.

No suicides or fatal accidents occurred in any of these Institutions during the year, but two patients escaped, viz. :—one from Armagh Retreat, and one belonging to Belmont Park. The former at once found his way to his own home, and was retained there, but the latter, who had effected his escape when out for a drive with his relatives, was not traced until five weeks afterwards, when he was discovered in a Northern town and taken home by his relatives.

## VOLUNTARY BOARDERS.

As stated in previous Reports, a number of the Asylums receive patients who enter voluntarily under conditions laid down by us. The majority of these cases only remain for a short time, as they cannot be detained after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. On the 31st December last the total number of such voluntary boarders resident in all the Private Asylums and Institutions for the insane was 37, viz.:—28 males and 9 females, as compared with 40 (28 males and 12 females) on the 31st December, 1913. During the year 1914, 98 voluntary boarders (91 males and 7 females) were admitted; 96 (88 males and 8 females) left or were certified as insane; and 3 males and 2 females died.

## CIRCULARS.

As it appeared that some misapprehension prevailed regarding certain of the classes of persons to whose residence in Private Asylums and Institutions as voluntary boarders no objection is raised by us, and more especially with respect to persons suffering from the effects of over-indulgence in alcohol, we deemed it necessary to issue the Circular on the subject which will be found in Appendix G.

Another Circular which we issued during the year, regarding the interpretation of the term "Seclusion" in the instructions relative to the use of that form of treatment, will also be found in Appendix G.

Table No. II. (Appendix D.) shows the numbers remaining in all the Private Asylums and Institutions for the insane at the end of 1913 and 1914, and also, in the case of the licensed houses, the number for which each was licensed; Table No. III. shows the admissions, discharges, deaths, and escapes during the year 1914; Table No. IV., the assigned causes and associated factors of insanity in the patients admitted during the year; Table No. V., the forms of insanity in the cases admitted during the year; Table No. VI., the ages of the patients remaining at the end of the year; Table No. VII., their social condition as to marriage; and Table No. VIII., their previous professions or occupations.

The reports on the inspection of these licensed houses and other institutions will be found in Appendix F.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's and Your Lordship's  
obedient Servants,

THOMAS I. CONSIDINE,  
WILLIAM R. DAWSON.

*Inspectors of Lunatics.*



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APPENDICES.

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## APPENDIX

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of the Insane under

YEAR.	District and Auxiliary Asylums.			Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Durdham.			Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880	4,685	3,982	8,667	140	37	177	236	386	622
1881	4,860	4,118	8,978	144	29	173	238	397	635
1882	5,022	4,249	9,271	144	29	173	254	396	650
1883	5,196	4,346	9,542	139	33	172	247	389	636
1884	5,322	4,365	9,687	146	32	178	244	395	639
1885	5,402	4,470	9,872	144	29	173	243	389	632
1886	5,493	4,584	10,077	139	33	172	233	369	602
1887	5,734	4,765	10,499	140	29	169	239	386	625
1888	5,888	4,937	10,825	140	28	168	240	361	601
1889	6,037	5,143	11,180	146	30	176	259	372	631
1890	6,194	5,294	11,488	150	29	179	253	368	621
1891	6,359	5,374	11,733	124	19	143	266	366	632
1892	6,601	5,532	12,133	128	21	149	275	369	644
1893	6,818	5,616	12,434	130	26	156	281	361	642
1894	7,002	5,769	12,771	140	21	161	293	353	646
1895	7,287	6,045	13,332	140	23	163	305	358	663
1896	7,680	6,361	14,041	145	20	165	318	358	676
1897	7,945	6,653	14,598	150	20	170	325	366	691
1898	8,323	6,966	15,289	148	21	169	327	387	714
1899	8,607	7,302	15,909	141	21	162	318	381	699
1900	8,912	7,492	16,404	140	22	162	325	384	709
1901	9,133	7,747	16,880	146	24	170	323	409	732
1902	9,508	8,072	17,580	149	20	169	335	410	745
1903	9,791	8,303	18,094	133	20	153	341	432	773
1904	10,089	8,526	18,615	139	20	159	351	443	794
1905	10,341	8,716	19,057	137	23	160	379	439	818
1906	10,452	8,854	19,306	140	22	162	390	455	845
1907	10,509	9,002	19,511	136	22	158	394	476	870
1908	10,753	9,285	20,038	144	24	168	386	477	863
1909	10,937	9,333	20,270	151	23	174	387	514	901
1910	11,099	9,504	20,603	148	20	168	409	500	909
1911	11,276	9,604	20,880	147	21	168	401	506	906
1912	11,425	9,733	21,158	141	21	162	388	492	880
1913	11,480	9,834	21,314	143	23	166	385	501	886
1914	11,626	9,901	21,527	146	22	168	394	511	905

\* The numbers under this heading are exclusive of certain patients located (under sec. 9 of the Act 28 & 29  
 † These cases were not



A.

care in Ireland on the 31st December of each Year from 1880 to 1914.

Workhouses.*			Prisons.			Single Chancery and other Patients in Unlicensed Private Houses.†			Total.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1,414	2,099	3,513	2	1	3	-	-	-	6,477	6,505	12,982	1880
1,380	2,160	3,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,622	6,704	13,326	1881
1,390	2,220	3,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,810	6,894	13,704	1882
1,428	2,203	3,631	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,010	6,971	13,981	1883
1,457	2,216	3,673	1	-	1	-	-	-	7,170	7,008	14,178	1884
1,438	2,192	3,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,227	7,080	14,307	1885
1,471	2,267	3,738	1	-	1	-	-	-	7,337	7,253	14,590	1886
1,501	2,352	3,853	1	-	1	-	-	-	7,615	7,532	15,147	1887
1,583	2,374	3,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,851	7,700	15,551	1888
1,600	2,438	4,038	1	-	1	-	-	-	8,043	7,983	16,026	1889
1,566	2,395	3,961	2	-	2	-	-	-	8,165	8,086	16,251	1890
1,656	2,524	4,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,405	8,283	16,688	1891
1,701	2,497	4,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,705	8,419	17,124	1892
1,718	2,326	4,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,947	8,329	17,276	1893
1,686	2,390	4,076	-	1	1	-	-	-	9,121	8,534	17,655	1894
1,724	2,388	4,112	1	-	1	47	39	86	9,504	8,853	18,357	1895
1,636	2,356	3,992	-	-	-	45	47	92	9,824	9,142	18,966	1896
1,657	2,373	4,030	1	2	3	49	49	98	10,127	9,463	19,590	1897
1,674	2,365	4,039	2	-	2	48	43	91	10,522	9,782	20,304	1898
1,634	2,355	3,989	1	-	1	55	48	103	10,756	10,107	20,863	1899
1,590	2,215	3,805	-	-	-	47	42	89	11,014	10,155	21,169	1900
1,560	2,186	3,746	-	-	-	55	47	102	11,217	10,413	21,630	1901
1,458	2,081	3,539	-	-	-	53	52	105	11,503	10,635	22,138	1902
1,479	2,181	3,660	-	-	-	59	55	114	11,803	10,991	22,794	1903
1,267	2,053	3,320	-	-	-	54	54	108	11,900	11,096	22,996	1904
1,264	1,951	3,215	-	-	-	63	52	115	12,184	11,181	23,365	1905
1,210	1,918	3,128	-	-	-	62	51	113	12,254	11,300	23,554	1906
1,167	1,886	3,053	-	-	-	68	58	126	12,274	11,444	23,718	1907
999	1,724	2,723	-	-	-	73	66	139	12,355	11,576	23,931	1908
1,014	1,641	2,655	-	-	-	73	71	144	12,562	11,582	24,144	1909
975	1,596	2,571	-	-	-	73	70	143	12,704	11,690	24,394	1910
972	1,585	2,557	-	-	-	72	72	144	12,868	11,787	24,655	1911
934	1,559	2,493	-	-	-	74	72	146	12,962	11,877	24,839	1912
952	1,542	2,494	-	-	-	70	79	149	13,030	11,979	25,009	1913
956	1,481	2,440	-	-	-	65	75	140	13,187	11,993	25,180	1914

Vis. c. 69 in Workhouses, but who belong to and are included in the population of the District Asylums, included prior to 1886.

TABLE II.—Showing admissions to District and Private Asylums in each of the years from 1881 to 1914.

YEARS.	DISTRICT AND AUXILIARY ASYLUMS.			PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INMATE		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881, . . . . .	1,306	1,196	2,502	61	84	145
1882, . . . . .	1,437	1,208	2,645	89	84	173
1883, . . . . .	1,455	1,249	2,704	58	77	135
1884, . . . . .	1,519	1,217	2,736	76	86	162
1885, . . . . .	1,476	1,374	2,850	91	81	172
1886, . . . . .	1,531	1,215	2,746	69	72	141
1887, . . . . .	1,558	1,305	2,863	85	109	187
1888, . . . . .	1,513	1,308	2,821	75	71	146
1889, . . . . .	1,491	1,465	2,956	86	79	165
1890, . . . . .	1,643	1,452	3,095	77	70	147
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions per annum during the 10 YEARS from 1881 to 1890.	1,493	1,299	2,792	77	80	157
1891, . . . . .	1,658	1,352	3,010	92	75	167
1892, . . . . .	1,733	1,448	3,181	81	79	160
1893, . . . . .	1,735	1,472	3,207	77	83	160
1894, . . . . .	1,726	1,503	3,229	91	71	162
1895, . . . . .	1,754	1,462	3,216	97	81	178
1896, . . . . .	1,815	1,514	3,329	104	90	194
1897, . . . . .	1,796	1,489	3,285	102	105	207
1898, . . . . .	1,877	1,592	3,469	96	106	202
1899, . . . . .	1,920	1,629	3,549	105	97	202
1900, . . . . .	1,945	1,601	3,546	104	104	208
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions per annum during the 10 YEARS from 1891 to 1900.	1,796	1,506	3,302	95	89	184
1901, . . . . .	1,956	1,616	3,572	100	109	209
1902, . . . . .	2,150	1,791	3,947	118	119	237
1903, . . . . .	2,140	1,810	3,950	115	122	237
1904, . . . . .	2,117	1,793	3,910	95	130	225
1905, . . . . .	2,087	1,685	3,772	117	131	248
1906, . . . . .	1,936	1,588	3,524	125	132	257
1907, . . . . .	1,938	1,616	3,554	114	162	276
1908, . . . . .	1,979	1,819	3,798	133	136	269
1909, . . . . .	2,033	1,568	3,601	115	143	258
1910, . . . . .	1,952	1,624	3,576	130	140	270
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions per annum during the 10 YEARS from 1901 to 1910.	2,029	1,691	3,720	116	132	248
1911, . . . . .	1,996	1,689	3,685	125	144	269
1912, . . . . .	1,898	1,611	3,509	130	127	257
1913, . . . . .	1,806	1,653	3,459	105	138	241
1914, . . . . .	1,941	1,587	3,528	121	131	252





TABLE II.—Showing for each District and Auxiliary Asylum the Counties and County Boroughs comprised in the Asylum District; the Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1914; and the Daily Average Number resident in 1913 and 1914.

ASYLUM.	Counties and County Boroughs comprised in Asylum Districts.	Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1914.			Daily Average Number resident during 1913.			Daily Average Number resident during 1914.		
		N.	F.	T.	N.	F.	T.	N.	F.	T.
Antrim, . . .	Antrim, . . .	364	227	621	363	250	613	365	248	613
Armagh, . . .	Armagh, . . .	282	273	555	283	283	566	286	292	578
Bahnsalos, . .	Galway, . . Roscommon, .	914	565	1,479	897	558	1,455	912	568	1,480
Belfast, . . .	Belfast Co. Borough.	696	633	1,329	693	654	1,347	695	643	1,338
Carlow, . . .	Carlow, . . . Kildare, . . .	272	241	513	270	236	506	275	242	517
Castlebar, . .	Mayo, . . .	225	325	550	226	310	536	226	321	547
Clonmel, . . .	Tipperary, North and Sth. Ridings.	428	412	864	440	411	851	441	411	852
Cork (Main Asylum), do. Youghal Auxiliary,	Cork, Co. and Co. Borough	885	973	1,858	885	973	1,858	885	973	1,858
Downpatrick, .	Down, . . .	412	366	778	401	369	770	422	373	795
Ennis, . . .	Clare, . . .	301	224	525	282	218	500	297	227	524
Ennisecorby, .	Wexford, . .	272	285	557	269	282	551	270	291	561
Kilkenny, . . .	Kilkenny, . .	295	249	545	295	258	553	294	245	539
Kilbarney, . .	Kerry, . . .	383	309	692	367	314	681	379	319	698
Letterkenny, .	Donegal, . .	467	260	727	446	271	717	457	288	745
Limerick, . . .	Limerick, Co. and County Borough.	388	289	677	385	306	691	379	296	675
Londonderry, .	Londonderry, Co. and Co. Borough.	331	245	546	302	218	520	306	222	528
Maryborough, .	King's and Queen's, . .	351	283	634	336	265	601	349	286	635
Monaghan, . .	Monaghan, Cavan, .	513	421	934	500	420	920	505	431	936
Mullingar, . .	Longford, Meath, Westmeath, .	564	444	1,008	573	444	1,017	571	447	1,018
Omagh, . . .	Fermanagh, Tyrone, .	446	381	827	469	390	859	446	380	826
Richmond, . .	Dublin, Co. and Co. Borough.	830	923	1,753	830	923	1,753	830	923	1,753
Portrane, . . .	Wicklow, Louth, .	825	725	1,550	825	725	1,550	825	725	1,550
Shgo, . . .	Leitrim, . . . Sligo, . . .	429	295	724	428	283	711	431	282	713
Waterford, . .	Waterford, Co. and County Borough.	326	305	631	321	300	621	320	292	612
Total, . . .		11,635	9,901	21,536	11,458	9,793	21,251	11,538	9,861	21,399

NOTE.—The figures in this and the following Tables of Appendix B include, in the cases of Antrim, Belfast, Ennis, and Londonderry, Patients maintained in Workhouses under the 9th sec. of the Act 38 and 39 Vic. c. 67.

TABLE III.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of

ASYLUM.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES.											
	First Admissions.			Not First Admissions.			Total Admitted.			Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved, not Insane, and Insanity doubtful.			Total Discharged.				
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim, . . .	48	33	81	13	11	24	61	44	105	15	17	32	11	4	15	-	-	-	26	31	57
Armagh, . . .	43	41	84	7	4	11	50	45	95	23	14	37	8	4	12	-	-	-	31	18	49
Ballinasloe, . .	93	71	164	32	16	48	125	87	212	68	33	101	1	2	3	-	-	-	69	35	104
Belfast, . . .	80	92	181	16	23	39	103	115	218	32	43	75	8	15	23	-	-	-	40	58	98
Carlow, . . .	42	31	73	5	6	11	47	37	84	20	20	40	3	2	5	1	-	1	24	22	46
Castlebar, . . .	66	48	114	20	13	33	55	61	116	35	14	49	7	9	16	1	1	2	43	17	60
Clonmel, . . .	50	38	88	15	12	27	65	50	115	22	16	38	2	3	5	2	2	2	24	21	45
Cork (including Youghal Asylum), . .	172	146	318	10	23	33	182	160	342	66	56	122	5	8	13	2	2	4	73	66	139
Downpatrick, . .	46	59	105	11	13	24	57	72	129	23	39	62	2	5	7	-	2	2	25	46	71
Ennis, . . .	41	37	78	9	10	19	50	47	97	26	27	53	-	1	1	-	-	-	25	28	53
Enniscorthy, . .	38	40	78	11	5	16	49	45	94	21	15	36	3	3	6	-	1	1	23	17	40
Kilkenny, . . .	31	23	54	10	6	16	41	39	70	19	7	26	4	4	8	2	-	2	25	11	36
Killarney, . . .	37	46	108	29	19	48	84	65	151	47	33	80	3	16	19	-	3	3	58	49	107
Letterkenny, . .	68	35	103	32	17	49	98	53	150	37	20	57	6	10	16	1	3	4	44	33	77
Limerick, . . .	44	32	76	10	9	19	56	41	97	19	16	35	10	4	14	3	-	3	32	20	52
Londonderry, . .	39	32	71	15	13	28	54	45	99	28	21	49	2	3	5	-	3	3	33	24	57
Maryborough, . .	48	28	76	12	5	17	60	33	93	30	13	43	1	-	1	1	-	1	30	13	43
Monaghan, . . .	38	37	75	26	13	39	64	50	114	46	24	70	5	4	9	1	-	1	52	35	87
Mullingar, . . .	61	44	105	21	14	35	82	58	140	44	30	74	12	5	17	3	-	3	56	34	90
Omagh, . . .	63	70	133	43	24	67	106	94	200	51	56	107	24	6	30	5	5	10	80	66	146
Richmond and Fortrane, . . .	145	124	269	49	41	90	254	265	519	116	94	210	29	61	90	4	5	9	162	129	291
Sligo, . . .	50	38	88	16	15	31	66	54	120	12	15	27	27	12	39	3	1	4	42	28	70
Waterford, . . .	36	25	61	2	4	6	38	29	67	18	6	24	4	3	7	3	2	5	25	11	36
Total, . . .	1527	1271	2798	414	326	740	1961	1687	3648	817	627	1444	186	145	329	36	24	60	1007	796	1803

## Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year 1914.

Deaths.														Escapes.			Total Number of Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes.			Asylums.	
Ordinary.		By Accident.		By Suicide.		By Homicide.		Total Deaths.													
N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.				
29	16	45	-	-	-	-	-	29	36	45	-	-	-	55	37	92		Antrim.			
30	24	44	-	-	-	-	-	30	24	44	-	-	-	51	42	93		Armagh.			
32	49	35	-	-	-	-	-	36	49	85	-	-	-	105	84	189		Ballinasloe.			
57	38	95	-	-	-	-	-	57	38	95	-	-	-	97	90	193		Belfast.			
90	12	32	-	-	-	-	-	20	12	32	-	-	-	44	36	78		Carlow.			
44	24	63	-	-	1	1	-	45	24	69	-	-	-	88	41	129		Castlebar.			
24	25	49	-	-	-	-	-	24	25	49	-	-	-	48	46	94		Clonmel.			
104	76	180	-	-	-	-	1	1	105	76	181	1	1	179	142	321		Cork (including Fonghal Auxiliary).			
23	38	61	-	-	-	-	-	23	38	61	-	-	-	48	81	128		Downpatrick.			
11	17	28	-	-	-	-	-	11	17	28	-	-	-	36	65	81		Dunm.			
20	18	38	-	-	-	-	-	20	18	38	-	-	-	48	38	78		Duniscorthy.			
7	14	21	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	21	-	-	-	32	25	57		Kilkeenny.			
21	21	42	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	42	-	-	-	79	79	149		Killarney.			
26	27	57	-	-	-	-	-	26	27	57	-	-	-	74	60	134		Letterkenny.			
27	25	52	-	-	-	-	-	27	25	52	-	-	-	69	46	104		Limerick.			
39	29	68	-	1	1	1	-	21	27	48	-	-	-	54	51	105		Londonderry.			
58	24	44	-	-	-	-	-	20	21	44	2	-	2	54	37	91		Maryborough.			
25	23	48	-	-	-	-	-	35	23	78	-	-	-	67	61	148		Monaghan.			
33	31	64	-	-	-	-	-	33	31	64	-	-	-	92	56	148		Mullingar.			
38	38	66	-	-	-	-	-	28	38	66	-	-	-	108	104	212		Omagh.			
100	115	215	1	-	1	-	-	101	115	216	3	1	4	256	245	501		Richmond and Postrano.			
24	24	48	1	-	1	-	-	25	24	49	-	-	-	67	42	109		Sligo.			
14	17	31	-	-	-	-	-	14	17	31	-	-	-	39	28	67		Waterford.			
747	729	1,499	2	1	3	2	-	2	1	-	1	762	733	1,475	6	1	7	1,796	1,920	3,315	Total.

TABLE IV.—Showing, for the District and Auxiliary Asylums, the Duration of the Disease on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1914.

CLASS.	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION IN FIVE CLASSES.										
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.	
				Recovered.		Released, or Otherwise (not including Escapes).					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total	
FIRST CLASS:— First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission,	378	750	1,628	378	319	697	81	68	149	524	
SECOND CLASS:— First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission,	221	179	400	119	82	201	35	32	67	196	
THIRD CLASS:— Not First Attack and within Twelve Months on Admission,	368	273	641	176	148	324	36	20	56	142	
FOURTH CLASS:— First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months duration on Admis- sion,	268	243	511	89	53	142	39	33	72	457	
FIFTH CLASS:— Congenital,	58	45	103	-	-	-	7	8	15	40	
UNKNOWN, NOT INSANE ON ADMISSION, AND INSANITY DOUBTFUL,	148	97	245	55	25	80	22	8	30	116	
Total,	1,941	1,567	3,528	817	627	1,444	220	169	389	1,475	



TABLE V.—Showing length of Residence in District and Auxiliary Asylums of the Patients who were discharged Recovered during the Year 1914, and also of those who Died.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, . . . . .	27	13	40	47	50	97
From 1 to 3 months, . . . . .	272	173	445	51	36	87
Over 3 " 6 " . . . . .	205	150	355	57	51	108
" 6 " 9 " . . . . .	117	80	197	45	28	73
" 9 " 12 " . . . . .	49	56	105	40	31	71
" 1 " 2 years, . . . . .	66	72	138	72	72	144
" 2 " 3 " . . . . .	30	32	62	56	47	103
" 3 " 5 " . . . . .	20	19	39	62	83	145
" 5 " 7 " . . . . .	14	9	23	55	59	114
" 7 " 10 " . . . . .	8	10	18	63	59	122
" 10 " 12 " . . . . .	1	3	4	24	36	60
" 12 " 15 " . . . . .	3	2	5	35	36	71
" 15 " 20 " . . . . .	4	1	5	44	45	89
" 20 " 25 " . . . . .	—	—	—	32	36	68
" 25 " 30 " . . . . .	—	1	1	21	22	43
" 30 " 35 " . . . . .	—	—	—	22	13	35
" 35 " 40 " . . . . .	1	—	1	11	12	23
Upwards of 40 " . . . . .	—	—	—	15	9	24
Total, . . . . .	817	627	1,444	752	723	1,475

TABLE VI.—Showing for each District Asylum the Percentage of Recoveries on the Admissions, and also the Percentage of Deaths on the Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1914.

ASYLUM.	Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim, . . . . .	24.6	38.6	30.5	7.9	6.5	7.3
Armagh, . . . . .	46.0	31.1	38.9	7.0	8.9	7.9
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	54.4	37.9	47.6	8.9	8.6	8.7
Belfast, . . . . .	30.5	37.4	34.1	9.4	5.9	7.6
Carlow, . . . . .	42.6	54.1	47.6	7.3	5.0	6.2
Castlebar, . . . . .	41.2	28.0	38.6	8.6	7.5	8.1
Cleamell, . . . . .	33.8	32.0	33.0	5.4	6.1	5.8
Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary), . . . . .	36.3	33.1	34.8	9.3	6.8	8.1
Downpatrick, . . . . .	40.4	54.2	48.1	5.6	10.2	7.8
Ennis, . . . . .	50.0	57.4	53.6	3.7	7.5	5.3
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	42.9	28.9	36.2	7.4	6.2	6.8
Kilkenny, . . . . .	46.8	24.1	37.1	2.7	5.7	4.1
Killarney, . . . . .	54.7	50.8	53.0	5.5	6.6	6.0
Letterkenny, . . . . .	37.6	38.5	38.0	6.6	10.1	7.9
Limerick, . . . . .	32.9	39.0	36.1	7.1	8.4	7.7
Londonderry, . . . . .	51.9	46.7	49.5	6.9	10.7	8.6
Maryborough, . . . . .	50.0	39.4	46.2	5.7	9.1	7.2
Monaghan, . . . . .	54.8	68.0	59.7	6.9	5.8	6.2
Mullingar, . . . . .	53.7	34.5	45.7	5.8	6.9	6.3
Omagh, . . . . .	48.1	58.5	53.0	6.3	10.0	8.0
Richmond and Portrane, . . . . .	39.5	35.8	37.7	6.2	6.8	6.5
Sligo, . . . . .	18.2	27.8	22.5	5.8	8.5	6.9
Waterford, . . . . .	47.4	20.7	35.8	4.1	5.6	4.8
Total, . . . . .	42.1	39.5	40.9	6.5	7.3	6.9

TABLE VII.—Showing for all the District and Auxiliary Asylums the proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions, of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident; and of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident, in quinquennial periods from 1893 to 1912, inclusive, and in 1913 and 1914.

YEAR	Proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.			Average of the Five-year Period.			Proportion (per cent.) of Deaths to Daily average number Resident.			Average of the Five-year Period.			Proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Daily average number Resident.			Average of the Five-year Period.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1893.	20.6	37.1	33.6										59.1	48.0	37.1			
1894.	45.0	58.4	67.5										59.5	52.2	59.4			
1895.	26.6	35.9	30.5										97	96	97			
1896.	35.6	35.6	57.2										93	87	90			
1897.	37.9	34.3	56.3										87	79	83			
1898.	33.9	35.6	56.9										87	83	85			
1899.	58.3	36.4	37.7										83	83	85			
1900.	56.3	33.7	36.5										82	73	80			
1901.	56.5	36.5	36.6										79	77	78			
1902.	53.8	33.9	31.5										83	76	79			
1903.	37.7	33.4	36.7										81	78	81			
1904.	35.9	36.3	30.3										76	78	77			
1905.	34.6	36.0	30.3										71	77	74			
1906.	33.8	34.8	37.9										72	63	68			
1907.	39.3	37.1	38.6										74	67	71			
1908.	32.5	35.1	30.9										71	69	70			
1909.	33.9	40.2	38.4										69	67	68			
1910.	34.1	33.7	35.6										65	60	64			
1911.	41.1	40.1	40.7										73	71	72			
1912.	40.9	39.6	40.3										69	66	67			
1913.	40.4	37.9	39.2										64	64	64			
1914.	43.1	39.5	40.9										71	63	67			

TABLE VIII.—Showing for each District Asylum the proportion (per cent.) of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident during each of the years from 1905 to 1914.

ASYLUMS.	Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.									
	YEARS.									
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Antrim, . . . . .	8.2	11.2	7.6	7.8	10.7	8.8	8.6	9.8	9.3	7.3
Armagh, . . . . .	6.2	8.0	5.3	5.8	7.2	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.9	7.9
Ballinacree, . . . . .	5.3	5.5	4.6	6.9	7.9	7.2	5.5	5.9	4.8	5.7
Belfast, . . . . .	8.4	8.5	10.3	8.4	9.2	9.2	8.4	9.6	11.6	7.8
Carlisle, . . . . .	6.6	6.9	8.4	6.5	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.1	7.5	6.2
Castlebar, . . . . .	5.2	4.8	6.0	5.2	5.1	5.3	7.9	5.8	6.8	8.1
Clonmel, . . . . .	7.2	8.9	7.5	7.5	4.6	6.4	5.3	7.2	5.9	6.8
Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary)	11.1	9.5	8.2	7.1	7.7	7.3	6.6	5.6	6.7	8.1
Downpatrick, . . . . .	8.1	7.7	10.2	5.4	7.6	7.2	10.6	6.5	6.8	7.8
Eunice, . . . . .	7.9	7.4	7.3	7.3	4.6	6.4	7.8	5.4	4.6	5.3
Eaniscorthy, . . . . .	7.5	6.1	6.9	6.9	7.1	10.2	7.4	8.7	11.1	6.8
Kilkeenny, . . . . .	5.8	6.8	9.3	9.0	5.6	8.3	7.7	6.9	10.5	4.1
Killarney, . . . . .	9.9	8.4	10.4	11.2	12.6	8.5	7.1	5.0	7.8	6.0
Letterkenny, . . . . .	6.9	7.7	8.0	5.4	4.9	5.0	8.5	5.2	7.7	7.9
Limerick . . . . .	5.4	4.3	4.9	9.0	6.3	7.6	7.7	5.8	9.6	7.7
Londonderry, . . . . .	6.8	8.8	7.9	6.8	9.9	6.1	7.7	8.2	7.8	8.6
Maryborough, . . . . .	11.2	11.4	11.6	9.5	7.4	4.9	9.1	8.8	7.5	7.2
Monaghan, . . . . .	7.4	6.7	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.9	5.5	6.7	5.5	6.2
Mullingar, . . . . .	5.0	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.8	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.3
Omagh, . . . . .	10.4	11.2	5.9	6.7	7.5	8.2	7.6	8.2	8.2	8.0
Richmond (including Perirane), . . . . .	7.6	6.5	8.2	7.3	9.4	8.3	7.3	6.8	7.5	6.5
Sligo, . . . . .	8.3	9.7	11.7	8.6	6.0	8.6	7.9	8.5	6.6	6.9
Waterford, . . . . .	5.7	5.0	4.2	4.1	5.8	4.4	4.5	5.8	3.5	4.5
TOTAL, . . . . .	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.1	7.6	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	6.9

TABLE IX.—Showing the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, and who Recovered during the Year 1914; and also of those who were Remaining in the District and Auxiliary Asylums on the 31st December, 1914.

AGES	Admissions			Recoveries.			Remaining on 31st December, 1914.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 Years, .	4	3	7	—	—	—	7	5	12
From 10 to 14 Years	7	4	11	1	1	2	48	36	84
“ 15 “ 19 “	72	79	151	30	32	62	251	206	457
“ 20 “ 24 “	227	131	358	80	56	136	803	558	1,341
“ 25 “ 34 “	492	373	867	183	157	340	2,377	1,822	4,199
“ 35 “ 44 “	419	356	775	211	158	369	3,078	2,389	5,417
“ 45 “ 54 “	300	277	577	144	116	260	2,275	2,059	4,364
“ 55 “ 64 “	201	190	391	85	59	144	1,551	1,514	3,065
“ 65 “ 74 “	124	105	229	44	29	73	855	868	1,723
“ 75 “ 84 “	33	31	64	11	4	15	256	260	525
85 years & upwards,	3	1	4	1	1	2	12	21	33
Unknown,	59	35	94	27	14	41	113	194	307
Total, . . .	1,941	1,587	3,528	817	627	1,444	11,826	9,401	21,527

TABLE X.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients Admitted into the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1914.

Social Condition.	Numbers.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married, . . . . .	528	484	1 012
Single, . . . . .	1,266	942	2,208
Widowed, . . . . .	79	135	214
Unascertained, . . . . .	68	26	94
Total, . . . . .	1,941	1,587	3,528

TABLE XI.—Showing the Authority for the Admission of Patients into  
during the year ended

ASYLUM.	ADMITTED UNDER THE STATUTORY REGULATIONS.												Transferred from Criminal Lunatic Asylums, on expiration of Sentence under Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, sec. 12.			CRIMINAL			
	Ordinary cases admitted by Order of the Committee			Admitted as urgent by the Medical Officers.			Admitted by Order of the Lord Chancellor or County Court Judge.			Soldiers on Active Service, admitted temporarily and paid for by the War Office.						Paying Patients.			Lord "Pleasure"
													Transferred from Prisons or Criminal Lunatic Asylums.						
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim, . . . . .	-	-	-	24	34	48	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armagh, . . . . .	-	-	-	10	26	36	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballinastoe, . . . . .	-	-	-	9	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast, . . . . .	-	-	-	80	106	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Carlow, . . . . .	-	-	-	11	14	25	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	2	-	2	1	-	1
Castlebar, . . . . .	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cloemol, . . . . .	35	13	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary), . . . . .	-	-	-	61	89	100	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downpatrick, . . . . .	-	-	-	22	54	66	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ennis, . . . . .	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	-	-	-	19	29	48	1	-	1	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . . . .	1	5	6	9	8	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Killarney, . . . . .	-	-	-	6	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Letterkenny, . . . . .	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Limerick, . . . . .	-	-	-	8	11	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Londonderry, . . . . .	-	-	-	29	16	35	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Maryborough, . . . . .	-	-	-	18	19	37	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaghan, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mullingar, . . . . .	-	-	-	7	13	20	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Omagh, . . . . .	-	-	-	14	36	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Richmond and Portrane, . . . . .	14	26	29	45	106	156	-	1	1	-	4	9	13	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sligo, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . . . .	11	15	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total, . . . . .	42	58	100	382	576	938	2	3	5	1	17	20	37	3	-	3	12	1	13

each District and Auxiliary Asylum, and also the Number Admitted, 31st December, 1914.

LOCALITIES.								DANGEROUS LOCALITIES.			Admitted under Sheriff's Warrant in pursuance of the Poor Law (Hoodland) Act, 1838, sec. 6.			Total Admitted during Year			ASYLUMS.
Lieutenant's Patients *		Issue Prisoners transferred from Prisons under Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.		Committed under the Army Act, 1881, sec. 91.		Committed under the Naval Enlistment Act, 1884, sec. 3.		Committed by Justices under the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 128, sec. 10.									
Re-admitted on Revocation of Conditional Discharge																	
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	T.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	19	54	1	1	2	61	44	105	Antrim.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	37	18	55	1	-	1	50	46	96	Armagh.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	113	74	187	-	-	-	125	87	212	Belfast.
-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	30	8	38	-	-	-	105	115	220	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	30	19	49	-	1	1	47	37	84	Carlow.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	57	136	-	-	-	85	61	146	Castletown.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	47	37	84	-	-	-	63	50	113	Cavan.
-	-	-	4	2	6	1	1	114	77	191	-	-	-	182	169	351	Cork (including Young's Auxiliary), Downpatrick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	28	87	2	-	2	57	73	129	Dublin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	42	86	1	-	1	50	47	97	Dublin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	14	49	-	-	-	49	45	94	Ennis.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	16	55	-	-	-	41	29	70	Ennis.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	76	56	132	-	-	-	86	65	151	Kilkenny.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	82	48	130	2	-	2	98	38	136	Limerick.
-	-	-	4	-	4	1	1	40	30	70	1	-	1	56	41	97	Limerick.
-	-	-	12	1	13	1	-	19	27	46	1	-	1	54	45	99	Londonderry.
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	39	12	51	1	1	2	60	32	92	Londonderry.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	83	49	132	-	-	-	84	50	134	Monaghan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	70	44	114	1	-	1	82	55	137	Monaghan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	63	155	-	-	-	106	94	200	Monaghan.
-	-	-	3	4	7	3	-	221	118	339	-	-	-	234	225	459	Monaghan.
-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	63	43	106	1	1	2	66	54	120	Monaghan.
-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	23	14	37	-	-	-	38	29	67	Monaghan.
-	-	-	23	12	35	18	8	1,466	963	2,429	15	4	19	1,481	1,007	2,488	Total.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of Insanity in the Patients admitted into District and Auxiliary Asylums during the year 1914, with the Total Number of Instances in which the Assigned Cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned either as Principal or Contributory.		Of the total number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned, number of instances in which the cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
HEREDITY (excluding Cousins, Nephews, Nieces, and off-spring)—				
Insane Heredity, .. .. .	573	479	387	345
Epileptic Heredity, .. .. .	14	7	11	6
Neurotic Heredity (including only Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (idiopathic) Asthma and Chorea).	5	17	5	16
Eccentricity (in marked degree), ..	9	18	7	10
Alcoholism, .. .. .	23	18	7	7
MENTAL INSTABILITY as revealed by—				
Moral Deficiency, .. .. .	36	12	22	7
Congenital Mental Deficiency, not amounting to Imbecility, .. .. .	94	66	71	43
Eccentricity, .. .. .	14	4	4	1
DEPRIVATION OF SPECIAL SENSE—				
Smell and Taste (either or both) ..	—	—	—	—
Hearing, .. .. .	10	5	9	4
Sight, .. .. .	7	2	1	1
CRITICAL PERIODS—				
Puberty and Adolescence, .. .. .	114	77	51	41
Climacteric, .. .. .	15	115	8	87
Senility, .. .. .	135	115	102	85
CHILD BEARING—				
Pregnancy, .. .. .	—	19	—	16
Puerperal state (not septic), .. .. .	—	45	—	28
Lactation, .. .. .	—	22	—	13
MENTAL STRESS—				
Sudden Mental Stress, .. .. .	75	94	54	59
Prolonged Mental Stress, .. .. .	187	234	119	159
PHYSIOLOGICAL DEFECTS AND ERRORS—				
Malnutrition in early life (signs of Rickets, &c.) .. .. .	—	3	—	—
Privation and Starvation, .. .. .	75	35	37	16
Over-exertion (physical), .. .. .	20	11	6	5
Masturbation, .. .. .	42	—	24	—
Sexual excess, .. .. .	14	2	6	1
TOXIC—				
Alcohol, .. .. .	413	107	306	77
Drug habit (morphin, cocaine, &c.) ..	2	3	2	1
Lead and other such poisons, .. .. .	2	—	2	—
Tuberculosis, .. .. .	37	34	17	17



TABLE XII.—(continued).—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of Insanity in the Patients admitted into District and Auxiliary Asylums during the year 1914, with the Total Number of Instances in which the Assigned Cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned either as Principal or Contributory.		Of the total number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned, number of instances in which the cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<b>TOXIC—(continued).—</b>				
Influenza, .. .. .	11	11	13	9
Puerperal sepsis, .. .. .	—	4	—	1
Other specific Fevers, .. .. .	7	4	7	3
*Syphilis, acquired, .. .. .	55	12	47	4
*Syphilis, congenital, .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Other Toxins, .. .. .	11	6	4	3
<b>TRAUMATIC—</b>				
Injuries, .. .. .	25	8	16	5
Operations, .. .. .	5	19	4	11
Stroke, .. .. .	9	—	4	—
<b>DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—</b>				
Lesions of the Brain, .. .. .	17	15	12	11
Lesions of Spinal Cord and Nerves, .. .. .	12	4	4	3
Epilepsy, .. .. .	88	68	81	60
Other defined Neuroses—limited to Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic Asthma, Chorea.	22	16	12	12
Other Neuroses, which occurred in Infancy or Childhood (limited to Convulsions and Night-terrors).	1	—	—	—
<b>OTHER BODILY AFFECTIONS—</b>				
Hæmopoietic System (Anæmia, &c.), .. .. .	8	53	—	17
Cardio-Vascular degeneration, .. .. .	55	25	19	7
Valvular Heart Disease, .. .. .	48	27	12	12
Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis).	11	6	3	4
Gastro-intestinal System, .. .. .	32	46	13	8
Renal and Vesical System, .. .. .	11	2	3	2
Generative System (excluding Syphilis), .. .. .	2	9	1	3
Other General Affections not above included (e.g., Diabetes, Myxœdema, &c.)	3	7	3	5
			<b>Males.</b>	<b>Females.</b>
Instances in which NO PRINCIPAL FACTOR could with certainty be assigned, but in which one or more Factors were ascertained, and were returned as Contributory or Associated.			65	65
NO FACTOR ASSIGNABLE, notwithstanding full history and observation.			153	110
NO FACTOR ASCERTAINED, history defective, .. .. .			190	174

\* Including all Patients believed to have suffered at any time in their lives from this disease.

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Forms of Insanity in the Patients admitted into the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the year 1914.

FORMS OF INSANITY.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
I.—CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IMBECY OR IDIOTCY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED:—			
Intellectual, { With Epilepsy, ..	26	17	43
{ Without Epilepsy, ..	68	60	128
Moral, .. .. .	—	4	4
II.—INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE:—			
Insanity with Epilepsy, .. ..	76	56	132
General Paralysis of the Insane, ..	64	6	70
Insanity with the grosser brain lesions,	3	5	8
Acute Delirium (Acute delirious mania),	8	10	18
Confusional Insanity, .. ..	15	51	66
Stupor, .. .. .	7	19	26
Primary Dementia, .. .. .	38	28	66
Mania, { Recent, .. ..	416	312	728
{ Chronic, .. ..	70	65	135
{ Recurrent, .. ..	224	182	406
Melancholia, { Recent, .. ..	410	363	773
{ Chronic, .. ..	52	50	102
{ Recurrent, .. ..	146	100	246
Alternating Insanity, .. ..	2	3	5
Delusional Insanity, { Systematised, .. ..	109	87	196
{ Non-Systematised, .. ..	71	64	135
Volitional Insanity, { Impulse, .. ..	3	4	7
{ Obsession, .. ..	2	—	2
{ Doubt, .. ..	—	—	—
Moral Insanity, .. .. .	3	—	3
Dementia, { Senile, .. ..	79	72	151
{ Secondary or Terminal, ..	38	26	64
Not Insane on Admission, .. ..	11	3	14
Total .. .. .	1,941	1,587	3,528

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1914, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP I.—CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES.						
Apoplexy, . . . . .	9	31	40	4	52	63
Brain, Abscess of, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brain, Atrophy of, . . . . .	3	3	6	—	52	34
Brain, Organic Disease of, . . . . .	17	8	25	4	50	51
Brain, Softening of, . . . . .	14	16	30	8	56	57
Brain, Tumour of, . . . . .	2	2	4	2	47	27
Epilepsy, . . . . .	40	25	65	10	38	43
Exhaustion: Maniacal or Melancholic, . . . . .	70	88	158	7	52	50
Hemiplegia, . . . . .	2	10	12	2	63	62
Locomotor Ataxy, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis, Cerebral, . . . . .	1	2	3	—	77	30
Meningitis, Spinal, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myelitis, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	70	56
Paralysis, Bulbar, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis, General of the Insane, . . . . .	69	7	76	11	44	35
Paralysis, Toxic, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraplegia, . . . . .	3	1	4	—	61	40
Spinal Sclerosis, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
GROUP II.—THORACIC DISEASES.						
Angina Pectoris, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	41	58
Asthma, . . . . .	—	2	2	—	—	55
Bronchitis, . . . . .	23	28	46	4	63	63
Endocarditis, . . . . .	1	5	6	—	48	60
Heart, Degeneration of, . . . . .	68	54	122	19	62	60
Heart, Valvular Disease of, . . . . .	53	54	107	13	58	58
Lung, Abscess of, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	84	—
Lung, Congestion of, . . . . .	8	5	13	1	53	60
Lung, Gangrene of, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	32
Pericarditis, . . . . .	—	2	2	2	—	63
Phthisis, . . . . .	157	172	329	29	41	41
Pleurisy, . . . . .	3	1	4	—	44	43
Pneumonia, . . . . .	27	35	62	10	57	49
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES.						
Abdominal Tumour, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Addison's Disease, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	41
Bowel, Obstruction of, . . . . .	—	1	1	1	—	52

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1914, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death—continued.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascer- tained by Post- Mortem Examina- tion.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES—continued.						
Bright's Disease, Acute,	3	2	5	—	60	57
Bright's Disease, Chronic,	6	6	12	2	71	59
Colitis,	—	1	1	—	—	67
Cystitis,	1	—	1	—	68	—
Diarrhoea,	5	1	6	—	52	66
Dysentery,	2	8	10	1	65	41
Enteritis,	3	7	10	—	47	50
Gall Stones,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hernia, Strangulated,	—	1	1	—	—	66
Intestinal Paresis,	1	—	1	1	41	—
Liver, Diseases of,	1	1	2	—	63	33
Nephritis,	3	3	6	—	44	44
Ovarian Disease,	—	2	2	—	—	51
Peritonitis,	2	4	6	2	32	53
Prostate, Disease of,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pylorus, Stricture of,	3	—	3	1	68	—
Spleen, Disease of,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stomach, non-Malignant Disease of.	1	5	6	1	52	67
Typhlitis,	—	2	2	—	—	50
Urethra, Stricture of.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uterine Disease (not Cancerous).	—	—	—	—	—	—
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES.						
Anæmia, Pernicious,	—	3	3	—	—	35
Aneurism,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy,	1	—	1	—	42	—
Cancer,	17	20	37	8	56	65
Carbuncle,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes,	1	2	3	1	45	52
Diphtheria,	1	—	1	—	25	—
Enteric Fever,	13	6	19	4	39	36
Erysipelas,	3	4	7	—	69	53
Goitre,	—	1	1	—	—	37
Gout,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hodgkin's Disease,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza and its Compli- cations.	—	2	2	—	—	68
Lupus and Rodent Ulcer,	—	1	1	—	—	59
Measles,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myxœdema,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phlebitis,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purpura,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia,	—	1	1	—	—	47
Pyrexia,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	2	—	2	—	21	—

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1914, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death—continued.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES—continued.						
Scarlet Fever, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrofula, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septicæmia, . . . . .	1	1	2	-	68	59
Small Pox, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syncope, . . . . .	2	1	3	-	58	40
Syphilis, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, . . . . .	24	18	42	7	44	38
Typhus Fever, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	57	-
GROUP V.						
Bones and Joints, Diseases of, . . . . .	3	1	4	-	52	77
Cellulitis, . . . . .	1	1	2	-	37	42
Gangrene of Leg, Foot, or Hand, &c., . . . . .	1	4	5	1	36	67
Raynaud's Disease, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	58
Senile Decay, . . . . .	72	61	133	17	72	74
GROUP VI.—ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE.						
SUICIDAL.						
Asphyxia by Drowning, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	51	-
"    Hanging, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
"    Strangulation, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burns or Scalds, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cut Throat, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fracture, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	30	-
Other Injuries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruptured Bladder or other Viscus, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCIDENTAL.						
Asphyxia by Choking, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
"    Drowning, . . . . .	1	-	1	1	45	-
"    Suffocation, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burns and Scalds, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fracture or Dislocation, . . . . .	-	1	1	1	-	79
Poisoning, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rupture of the Bladder or other Viscus, . . . . .	1	-	1	1	52	-
Other Injuries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, . . . . .	1	-	1	1	58	-
Total, . . . . .	752	723	1,475	177	52	62

TABLE XV.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf ended 31st

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.					
	Balance in favour at the close of last year.	Money supplied by Councils on demand of Committee.		Receipts on behalf of Criminal Lunatics.		Receipts from Paying Patients.
		Levied off District.	Capital Grant from Local Taxation Account.	From State Funds.	From Private Sources.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ...	3,596 0 2	11,892 4 8	5,407 15 4	119 8 9	—	609 6 1
Armagh, ...	—	8,472 3 8	4,903 16 4	204 17 4	21 4 8	366 5 4
Ballinasloe, ...	5,128 4 7	25,614 16 1	12,865 4 7	671 1 8	—	342 11 3
Belfast, ...	2,004 8 3	23,828 16 2	11,896 6 6	671 11 2	—	1,262 0 8
Carlow, ...	—	8,200 10 7	4,370 12 4	131 15 9	—	896 4 4
Castletar, ...	1,368 6 6	10,684 9 8	7,373 10 4	213 8 4	—	49 4 0
Clonged, ...	982 17 4	11,148 5 8	7,476 14 4	375 11 7	—	569 12 1
Cork, ...	—	33,970 10 10	15,704 0 8	1,251 0 6	—	1,011 15 4
Downpatrick, ...	4,664 7 10	13,707 17 11	6,828 2 1	277 8 0	—	830 11 8
Dunf, ...	1,427 18 6	7,204 13 3	4,290 3 3	69 0 6	—	366 5 4
Dunscothy, ...	1,306 3 2	9,880 1 9	4,673 18 3	216 3 10	—	825 12 1
Kilkenny, ...	602 4 2	10,242 7 9	4,153 12 3	95 10 7	—	396 18 4
Killarney, ...	1,456 12 0	9,085 7 5	6,008 12 7	166 6 2	—	218 18 3
Letterkenny, ...	5,218 1 7	15,144 7 1	6,495 12 11	246 8 0	—	288 13 8
Limerick, ...	9,060 8 11	10,245 15 8	6,056 4 4	521 6 10	26 10 8	675 13 0
Londonderry, ...	983 6 1	13,148 6 10	4,966 2 2	75 9 5	—	623 13 8
Maryborough, ...	1,376 19 4	12,364 14 5	5,319 5 6	283 0 9	—	687 2 0
Monaghan, ...	5,080 5 1	15,011 4 10	8,388 15 2	110 4 4	—	409 15 9
Mullingar, ...	2,462 0 3	10,074 4 3	8,075 15 9	291 15 5	—	446 3 5
Omagh, ...	—	17,185 14 2	7,634 5 10	215 13 1	—	688 10 2
Richmond and Portlaoine, ...	9,396 14 9	84,457 0 3	28,822 19 9	1,629 4 9	20 0 0	2,284 19 7
Sligo, ...	3,079 16 3	11,239 10 1	6,489 9 11	191 19 0	—	160 14 11
Waterford, ...	67 4 9	13,687 13 0	5,582 7 0	394 5 4	—	625 4 10
Total, ...	\$1,532 5 6	401,215 16 0	183,560 7 2	8,075 10 7	77 15 4	14,977 2 2
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum, ...	97 10 1	5,862 12 3	1,569 7 9	—	—	—
Gross Total, ...	61,629 15 7	407,168 8 3	185,129 14 11	8,075 10 7	77 15 4	14,977 2 2

of each District and Auxiliary Asylum in Ireland for the Year  
March, 1914.

RECEIPTS.							ASYLUMS.
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					Balance against the close of this year.	Total	
Sales of Farm and Garden Produce. 8.	Sales of Offal and Old Stores 9.	Fines on Servants. 10.	Interest allowed by Bank. 11.	Other Receipts. 12.	13.	14.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
990 9 8	53 12 4	—	79 4 7	2 14 8	—	22,747 16 3	Antrim.
409 13 8	16 5 4	0 12 5	17 4 3	28 10 6	—	15,500 13 6	Armagh.
83 10 0	47 11 6	0 8 6	141 2 2	106 19 10	—	48,241 10 8	Ballinasloe.
1,206 0 9	34 14 0	—	53 0 9	145 6 1	—	40,175 4 4	Belmont.
419 8 10	—	—	4 11 9	9 9 0	—	14,092 12 7	Carlow.
545 2 2	38 2 10	1 11 6	86 0 1	0 5 2	—	20,228 0 7	Castletar.
223 6 1	49 11 1	—	41 7 7	0 9 11	88 13 4	23,940 8 7	Clongmel.
1,623 8 10	60 2 3	—	—	30 10 11	1,904 0 7	55,515 9 11	Cork.
343 16 3	75 7 10	2 9 6	101 3 4	12 13 6	—	20,128 17 11	Downpatrick.
600 1 1	32 5 9	0 7 6	57 16 6	59 12 6	—	14,267 3 8	Ennis.
498 10 5	32 17 5	1 2 8	120 0 11	69 5 9	—	17,929 17 3	Ennisceortly.
189 5 4	7 14 4	—	40 3 9	38 17 9	150 6 8	15,737 0 11	Kilkeenny.
140 13 6	57 5 1	—	44 5 3	92 5 10	—	17,294 17 1	Kilharney.
679 5 6	9 3 9	1 2 0	123 0 0	75 1 5	—	23,285 0 11	Letterkenny.
233 12 10	17 16 6	1 5 0	204 19 4	114 17 0	—	37,168 10 1	Limerick.
252 16 11	2 3 9	—	—	7 3 11	—	19,978 2 9	Londonderry.
360 2 3	—	0 6 0	68 15 8	23 15 9	—	20,429 0 8	Maryborough.
1,949 8 0	15 16 2	2 10 0	104 4 0	57 0 0	—	30,668 3 4	Monaghan.
793 15 1	15 13 6	0 10 0	52 2 1	7 2 7	—	33,909 2 4	Mullingar.
553 1 0	38 2 1	—	3 16 0	6 10 0	—	36,510 12 4	Omagh.
233 2 9	445 18 11	—	279 9 3	245 10 9	—	123,275 0 9	Richmond and Pottrane.
49 5 11	52 1 5	2 0 6	63 9 2	6 5 7	—	21,275 12 9	Sligo.
562 0 6	26 2 7	2 5 0	—	12 13 2	—	10,509 16 2	Waterford.
11,757 2 4	1,655 8 6	16 9 7	1,692 16 0	1,908 1 7	3,110 0 7	685,638 15 4	Total.
7 8 6	4 5 0	—	—	1 5 0	962 12 6	8,536 1 1	Youghal Auxili- ary Asylum.
12,794 10 10	1,659 13 5	16 9 7	1,692 16 0	1,209 6 7	3,012 13 1	694,173 16 5	Gross Total

TABLE XV.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE  
Year ended 31st March,

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.				
	Balance against at the close of last Year.	Repayment of Loans.	† Salaries and Wages.	‡ Super- annuation.	Provisions and Groceries.
	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ...	—	5,405 0 1	3,351 7 10	—	4,012 11 1
Armagh, ...	152 0 1	2,233 9 3	3,162 19 6	152 5 10	4,992 9 2
Ballynascree, ...	—	3,937 6 10	6,779 4 1	1,029 5 9	14,375 19 3
Belfast, ...	—	8,419 2 8	6,822 17 2	368 15 6	9,006 18 6
Carlow, ...	68 3 8	1,513 8 10	3,329 5 4	257 9 9	3,035 7 9
Castletown, ...	—	2,790 13 1	3,366 18 6	655 6 10	7,967 19 3
Clongmel, ...	—	2,619 4 11	3,661 11 10	324 10 0	8,633 7 9
Cork, ...	4,374 18 8	4,628 0 8	10,730 1 6	989 7 9	20,168 13 8
Downpatrick, ...	—	3,901 8 2	4,692 2 1	429 1 0	5,142 18 8
Ennis, ...	—	306 5 3	2,676 15 11	199 9 6	4,091 16 5
Eaniscorthy, ...	—	2,612 9 4	3,430 12 4	324 3 4	5,465 4 7
Kilkenny, ...	—	2,188 1 6	3,047 9 8	540 18 2	5,680 10 7
Kilmarney, ...	—	862 4 10	3,289 4 10	313 5 5	6,272 0 7
Lettickenny, ...	—	4,165 16 7	4,631 14 1	388 19 0	6,737 9 2
Limerick, ...	—	2,618 8 2	4,518 13 3	879 11 8	6,325 12 10
Londonderry, ...	—	2,564 0 9	3,815 16 3	636 4 6	5,008 7 8
Maryborough, ...	—	2,709 11 1	3,639 3 0	1,600 17 9	6,001 9 8
Monaghan, ...	—	2,855 11 5	4,224 16 0	1,704 14 3	9,633 1 4
Mullingar, ...	—	5,439 15 1	3,903 3 11	876 19 5	8,586 11 4
Omagh, ...	1,662 1 6	3,230 17 1	4,317 7 8	938 17 2	5,006 11 6
Richmond and Port- rane, ...	—	29,488 6 8	10,343 19 10	2,472 14 8	30,739 17 9
Sligo, ...	—	2,039 19 1	4,670 5 1	637 7 10	5,459 12 9
Waterford, ...	—	3,133 15 9	3,815 18 4	562 8 10	6,130 17 3
Total, ...	6,297 3 11	93,112 17 1	111,484 11 0	15,962 5 5	189,604 8 6
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum, ...	—	2,198 15 2	1,474 14 5	—	3,169 5 3
Gross Total, ...	6,297 3 11	100,311 12 3	112,959 7 5	15,962 5 5	192,773 13 9

\* The loan repayments in the case of Belfast are made direct by the Borough Council, and do not keep the Accounts uniform with those of the other Asylums. A corresponding sum

† The amounts shown in this column represent the net salaries and wages paid, i.e. the full amount after deduction of the 10% superannuation.

‡ The amounts shown in this column now include (in addition to ordinary superannuation) officers' Superannuation Act, 1909.



on behalf of each District and Auxiliary Asylum in Ireland for the  
1914—continued

EXPENDITURE.						ASYLUMS.
Wines, Spirits, and Beer.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Medicines, and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	
22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	28.
9 18 6	121 3 4	35 7 5	1,409 16 9	221 17 5	145 7 1	Antrim.
0 8 4	129 5 7	39 15 8	910 17 3	515 11 9	128 10 5	Armagh.
173 18 4	415 2 0	424 18 6	3,023 14 1	1,153 9 10	317 3 6	Ballinasloe.
18 6 0	453 15 3	144 19 6	1,850 15 2	534 8 8	896 18 9	Belfast.
36 15 1	129 14 11	85 9 9	732 13 5	230 15 0	155 11 9	Carlow.
15 8 1	179 2 3	53 13 11	1,404 19 6	255 14 2	234 9 10	Castlebar.
184 17 5	371 19 0	68 17 0	1,736 10 3	602 17 6	374 7 8	Clonmel.
131 3 0	491 6 2	353 19 1	3,298 8 11	761 9 3	487 10 8	Cork.
83 9 8	164 4 10	249 5 8	1,537 14 5	543 1 3	266 10 4	Downpatrick.
52 15 6	106 9 3	62 14 9	1,170 17 8	286 15 11	265 2 6	Ennis.
29 5 6	229 12 2	48 10 1	985 15 4	300 12 2	220 8 4	Enniscorthy.
45 9 8	239 13 11	55 12 8	1,050 9 2	188 0 7	228 5 3	Kilkenney.
30 1 0	126 8 7	58 18 6	851 5 2	337 19 7	131 4 11	Killarney.
19 5 3	220 1 3	62 15 10	1,612 15 8	722 15 2	270 8 4	Letterkenny.
74 8 6	153 1 1	52 11 10	1,537 8 1	194 7 2	147 3 3	Limerick.
19 19 6	144 4 7	139 19 0	1,222 0 6	228 6 7	345 9 2	Londonderry.
101 17 11	99 13 10	74 11 0	1,537 2 8	522 12 3	159 10 3	Maryborough.
50 7 8	337 7 7	94 4 4	2,191 6 5	480 7 2	235 1 10	Monaghan.
70 7 9	317 12 9	101 2 1	2,154 1 11	903 15 4	313 5 7	Mullingar.
53 9 8	229 14 2	175 16 9	1,254 8 10	446 13 7	327 10	Omagh.
215 4 4	1,213 19 0	739 8 3	6,515 16 10	1,571 13 9	1,809 5 11	Richmond and Fortinno.
—	250 19 2	152 10 4	1,002 13 4	490 13 10	222 10 0	Sligo.
24 17 2	134 15 8	87 5 5	1,244 11 1	335 5 5	258 9 9	Waterford.
1,439 0 6	6,517 13 4	3,323 12 4	40,166 2 3	12,433 13 4	9,191 2 11	Total.
24 7 6	52 17 3	55 11 2	235 5 10	—	36 15 5	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
1,463 8 0	6,569 16 0	3,379 3 6	40,441 8 1	12,433 13 4	9,227 13 4	Gross Total

not therefore pass through the Asylum Accounts, but they are included above, in order to  
has been added to the amount "Levied off District" on the Receipts side of Account  
salaries, &c., payable, less the amounts deducted under Secs. 8 & 9 of the Asylums Officers' Super-  
allowances) gratuities on retirement, and contributions repaid to officials, &c., under the Asylums

TABLE XV.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE ended 31st March,

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.					
	Fuel and Light.	Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ...	2,316 11 5	194 5 0	15 0 0	1,415 3 0	382 12 2	75 14 0
Armagh, ...	1,633 19 7	233 11 0	8 0 0	300 16 3	444 8 7	70 13 6
Ballinasloe, ...	3,933 15 2	402 11 9	430 8 6	853 6 2	1,030 7 9	327 7 0
Belfast, ...	3,057 7 9	512 3 0	436 14 11	1,394 1 1	1,748 12 6	266 7 5
Carlow, ...	782 14 1	192 13 9	191 0 0	2,335 5 4	579 19 0	116 19 1
Castlebar, ...	1,425 9 6	180 17 1	—	342 6 10	246 14 0	101 16 3
Clonmel, ...	1,581 14 5	202 16 8	185 0 0	370 12 3	883 11 5	214 12 5
Cork, ...	3,106 15 9	314 17 11	1,037 4 6	1,529 8 5	2,491 13 5	200 9 2
Downpatrick, ...	1,764 10 7	150 10 7	—	2,447 10 3	954 10 2	236 17 1
Ennis, ...	948 7 8	170 8 3	4 15 3	973 4 7	549 18 11	117 14 11
Enniscorthy, ...	816 6 2	127 1 5	—	316 17 1	532 0 8	113 16 10
Kilkenny, ...	1,046 13 3	189 19 9	3 13 6	589 17 9	438 2 8	101 13 6
Kilmorey, ...	1,193 1 2	193 5 3	200 0 0	364 4 3	427 2 4	91 10 10
Lettistown, ...	2,086 14 1	296 5 2	48 17 8	355 2 2	750 10 11	119 0 3
Limerick, ...	905 16 11	174 1 3	229 4 7	312 5 3	584 19 11	120 5 3
Londonderry, ...	1,694 4 3	194 11 11	161 14 8	927 16 5	574 6 7	165 13 8
Maryborough, ...	1,338 10 11	338 19 4	439 17 3	327 6 3	1,176 9 4	103 17 2
Monaghan, ...	1,538 0 2	215 2 7	275 9 0	390 10 2	536 4 11	200 9 0
Mullingar, ...	2,823 15 9	301 10 5	—	3,064 1 11	1,146 14 0	257 11 6
Omagh, ...	2,864 3 7	145 15 7	37 0 4	3,675 11 0	1,896 16 6	188 19 1
Richmond and Peckham, ...	2,523 4 7	1,033 18 0	678 5 9	5,627 6 4	4,473 6 8	449 2 7
Sligo, ...	1,775 9 9	138 4 11	385 18 0	412 3 3	608 15 5	130 19 1
Waterford, ...	1,383 19 5	135 16 11	147 0 4	549 16 5	504 13 3	150 14 6
Total, ...	50,078 16 2	6,695 13 1	4,354 4 3	30,074 12 5	22,538 1 6	3,906 19 0
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum, ...	657 13 8	102 13 8	100 0 0	377 6 2	109 8 6	37 6 5
Gross Total,	50,736 9 10	6,797 6 9	4,454 4 3	30,451 18 7	22,647 10 0	3,946 5 5

on behalf of each District and Auxiliary Asylum in Ireland for the Year  
1914—continued.

EXPENDITURE.				Total	ASYLUM.
Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	Paid to Boards of Guardians for Main- tenance of Patients in Workhouses, under Act 26 & 39 V. c. 67, &c.	Balance in favour at the close of the year.		
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
135 19 10	110 12 6	474 10 0	2,377 18 10	22,747 16 3	Antrim.
137 2 2	142 0 5	—	53 4 2	15,600 13 6	Armagh.
251 15 5	142 7 10	—	2,135 8 11	43,241 10 8	Baltimore.
335 6 2	230 19 6	730 18 0	1,812 15 10	40,178 4 4	Belfast.
73 18 11	256 17 4	—	49 9 10	14,495 12 7	Carlow.
80 2 0	247 12 4	—	1,556 14 3	20,208 0 7	Castlebar.
109 11 11	421 6 7	—	—	25,944 8 7	Clonmel.
209 12 9	404 12 8	—	—	55,515 9 11	Cork.
155 5 8	407 14 9	—	2,530 16 9	26,128 17 11	Downpatrick.
91 13 0	166 13 11	73 0 0	1,912 8 8	14,287 3 8	Ennis.
170 11 0	280 2 9	—	2,474 7 2	17,959 17 3	Ennisceorthy.
105 17 7	146 1 3	—	—	15,727 0 11	Kilkenny.
391 2 2	110 19 8	—	2,311 18 0	37,294 17 1	Killarney.
145 10 4	254 10 3	—	5,369 11 9	23,285 0 11	Letterkenny.
133 10 0	129 0 9	—	8,620 0 4	27,168 10 1	Limerick.
163 4 5	125 6 7	39 0 0	1,723 10 9	19,978 2 9	Londonderry.
106 14 8	54 9 3	—	625 2 1	20,480 0 8	Maryborough.
192 5 4	381 4 5	—	5,057 18 11	26,988 3 4	Monaghan.
127 10 3	276 10 1	—	2,673 13 3	33,109 2 4	Mullingar.
103 7 0	400 1 11	—	34 4 9	26,640 12 4	Omagh.
710 4 1	1,361 14 10	—	12,833 10 11	128,375 0 9	Richmond and Portlaoine.
98 0 6	83 14 10	—	2,603 11 4	21,274 12 9	Sligo.
129 16 6	187 4 1	—	1,691 12 8	20,699 16 2	Waterford.
4,126 1 8	6,377 3 6	1,288 8 0	64,278 0 2	688,638 15 4	Total.
42 3 1	114 15	—	—	8,825 1 1	Youghal Auxili- ary Asylum.
4,335 4 9	6,491 18 8	1,288 8 0	64,278 0 2	697,475 16 5	Gross Total.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient during the year  
is classified in the

ASYLUMS.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Asylum.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Workhouses under Act 58 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 9.	AVERAGE COST	
			Repayment of Loans.	Salaries and Wages.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Antrim, . . . . .	587	26	£ s. d. 9 4 2	£ s. d. 5 10 9
Armagh, . . . . .	548	—	4 3 8	5 15 5
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	1,459	—	2 14 8	4 12 11
Belfast, . . . . .	1,203	40	7 0 0	5 13 5
Carlow, . . . . .	508	—	2 19 7	6 12 8
Castlebar, . . . . .	839	—	3 6 6	3 17 11
Clonmel, . . . . .	849	—	3 1 8	4 12 7
Cork, . . . . .	1,823	—	2 4 4	5 17 7
Downpatrick, . . . . .	775	—	5 0 8	5 18 6
Ennis, . . . . .	501	4	0 14 7	5 6 10
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	550	—	3 13 2	6 4 9
Kilkenny, . . . . .	591	—	4 7 4	6 1 8
Killarney, . . . . .	684	—	1 4 7	4 16 2
Letterkenny, . . . . .	714	—	5 16 10	5 12 11
Limerick, . . . . .	685	—	2 18 11	6 11 11
Londonderry, . . . . .	552	1	4 12 2	8 18 3
Maryborough, . . . . .	605	—	4 9 7	8 0 4
Monaghan, . . . . .	933	—	3 1 3	4 10 7
Mullingar, . . . . .	1,019	—	5 6 9	3 17 10
Omagh, . . . . .	846	—	3 18 9	4 19 8
Richmond and Portrane, . . . . .	3,284	—	8 19 7	4 19 6
Sligo, . . . . .	717	—	2 16 11	8 7 6
Waterford, . . . . .	838	—	4 18 8	6 0 0
Total—District Asylums,	20,818	71	4 14 3	5 7 1
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum, . . . . .	401	—	5 9 8	3 13 7

1913-14 in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table.

## PER PATIENT.

PER PATIENT.				ASTLUMS.
Super- annuation.	Provisions and Groceries.	Wines, Spirits, and Beer.	Tobacco and Snuff.	
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
—	8 7 5	0 4	6 3	Astrim.
0 5 7	0 2 2	0 0 1/2	5 1	Armagh.
0 14 1	10 3 11	2 5	5 8	Ballinasloe.
0 6 2	7 11 3	0 3	7 8	Belfast.
0 11 0	5 19 6	1 1	5 1	Carlow.
0 13 3	3 13 3	0 4	4 3	Castlebar.
0 7 8	11 7 1	4 4	8 9	Clonmel.
0 10 10	11 1 2	1 5	5 5	Cork.
0 11 1	6 12 9	2 2	4 3	Downpatrick.
0 7 11	8 3 4	2 1	4 3	Ennis.
0 11 9	9 16 7	1 1	8 4	Enniscorthy.
1 13 7	10 2 10	1 10	11 7	Kilkenny.
0 0 2	9 3 5	1 2	4 0	Killarney.
0 10 11	0 8 0	0 0	6 2	Letterkenny.
1 5 8	9 4 8	2 2	5 4	Limerick.
1 3 1	9 1 6	0 9	5 3	Londonderry.
1 13 1	9 13 5	3 4	3 4	Maryborough.
1 16 6	10 6 2	1 1	7 3	Monaghan.
0 17 2	8 6 11	1 5	6 3	Mullingar.
1 2 2	5 19 9	1 3	6 10	Omagh.
0 15 1	9 7 4	1 4	7 5	Richmond and Portlaine.
0 19 2	7 12 11	—	7 3	Sligo.
0 17 4	9 12 10	0 9	5 10	Waterford
0 15 4	9 2 2	1 5	6 3	Total—District Asylum.
—	7 18 1	1 2	2 8	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient during the year is classified in the preceding

AVERAGE COST				
Asylums.	Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	1 2	1 16 1	0 7 8	0 5 8
Armagh, . . .	1 5	1 13 3	0 18 10	0 4 0
Ballinasloe, . .	5 10	2 1 10	0 15 10	0 11 7
Belfast, . . .	2 5	1 10 11	0 9 9	0 14 11
Carlow, . . .	3 4	1 8 10	0 10 1	0 6 2
Castlebar, . . .	1 3	1 13 6	0 6 1	0 6 9
Clonmel, . . .	1 8	2 2 4	0 14 2	0 8 10
Cork, . . .	3 11	1 17 3	0 8 3	0 5 4
Downpatrick, . .	6 5	1 19 8	0 14 0	0 15 4
Ennis, . . .	2 6	2 6 9	0 11 10	0 10 7
Enniscorthy, . .	1 9	1 16 3	0 10 11	0 9 5
Kilkeeny, . . .	2 3	2 1 11	0 7 6	0 11 11
Killarney, . . .	1 9	1 4 11	0 9 7	0 5 3
Letterkenney, . .	1 6	2 5 2	1 2 2	0 7 2
Limerick, . . .	1 7	2 4 11	0 5 7	0 4 4
Londonderry, . .	5 1	2 5 9	0 8 3	0 18 3
Maryborough, . .	2 6	2 10 10	0 19 7	0 5 3
Monaghan, . . .	2 0	2 7 0	0 10 5	0 5 1
Mullingar, . . .	2 0	2 1 8	0 17 9	0 6 2
Omagh, . . .	4 2	1 9 8	0 10 10	0 7 6
Richmond and Portlaine, . .	4 5	1 19 8	0 12 0	0 11 8
Sligo, . . .	3 8	1 9 4	0 13 8	0 8 2
Waterford, . . .	2 9	1 19 2	0 9 11	0 8 2
Total—District Asylums.	3 2	1 18 7	0 11 11	0 8 10
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.	2 9	0 14 9	—	0 1 10

1913-14 in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure Table—continued.

## PER PATIENT.

Fuel and Light. 16.	Washing Materials. 17.	Water Supply. 18.	Farm and Garden Expenses. 19.	Asylums. 20.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
3 18 11	6 7	0 6	2 8 3	Astrin.
2 19 8	8 6	0 4	0 11 4	Armingh.
2 14 2	5 6	5 11	0 11 7	Ballinsloe.
2 10 10	3 6	7 3	1 19 10	Belfast.
1 9 8	6 0	4 9	4 11 3	Carlow.
1 14 0	4 4	—	0 8 2	Castlebar.
1 17 4	4 9	4 4	0 8 11	Cloamcl.
1 14 1	3 9	11 5	0 16 9	Cork.
2 5 6	3 11	—	3 7 7	Dowpatrick.
1 17 10	6 10	0 2	1 18 10	Eania.
1 9 8	6 10	—	0 12 8	Enniscorthy.
2 1 9	7 7	0 2	1 3 6	Kilkenny.
1 14 10	5 8	5 10	0 4 10	Killarney.
2 18 5	8 0	1 4	1 4 10	Letterkenny.
1 8 6	5 1	6 8	0 9 1	Limerick.
3 1 5	7 1	6 0	1 18 7	Londonderry.
2 4 11	11 2	14 6	0 12 10	Maryborough.
1 19 5	4 7	5 11	0 12 8	Monaghan.
2 15 5	5 11	—	3 0 6	Mullingar.
3 9 10	3 5	0 11	3 12 9	Omagh.
2 18 5	6 4	4 1	1 14 3	Richmond and Portrane.
2 9 6	4 5	11 0	0 11 6	Sligo.
2 3 6	4 1	4 7	0 17 8	Waterford.
2 8 1	5 10	4 8	1 8 11	Total—District Asylums.
1 11 10	5 5	5 0	0 18 10	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient during the year  
is classified in the

Asylums.	AVERAGE COST PER PATIENT.				Total Average Cost of Patients maintained in Workhouses under Act 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 9.
	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationary, Printing, and Advertising.	Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	0 13 0	2 7	4 8	0 3 9	18 5 0
Armagh, . . .	0 16 3	3 7	5 0	0 5 2	—
Ballinasloe, . . .	0 13 10	4 8	3 5	0 1 11	—
Belfast, . . .	1 9 1	4 5	5 5	0 3 8	18 5 5
Carlow, . . .	1 2 10	4 7	2 11	0 10 1	—
Castlebar, . . .	0 5 11	2 5	1 11	0 5 11	—
Chesham, . . .	1 0 11	5 1	3 9	0 9 11	—
Cork, . . .	1 7 4	2 2	3 5	0 4 5	—
Downpatrick, . . .	1 4 8	7 9	4 1	0 10 6	—
Ennis, . . .	1 1 11	4 8	3 8	0 6 8	18 5 0
Kaulscrothy, . . .	0 19 0	4 4	6 5	0 9 1	—
Kilkenney, . . .	0 17 6	4 1	4 3	0 6 7	—
Killarney, . . .	0 12 6	2 8	8 6	0 3 3	—
Letterkenney, . . .	1 2 2	3 4	4 2	0 7 2	—
Limerick, . . .	0 15 8	3 6	3 11	0 3 9	—
Londonderry, . . .	1 0 10	6 0	5 7	0 7 1	20 0 0
Maryborough, . . .	1 18 11	3 5	3 6	0 0 10	—
Monaghan, . . .	0 11 6	2 2	4 1	0 8 2	—
Mullingar, . . .	1 2 6	5 1	2 6	0 5 5	—
Omagh, . . .	2 2 9	4 6	2 5	0 10 11	—
Richmond and Portrane, . . .	1 7 3	2 9	4 4	0 8 3	—
Sligo, . . .	0 17 0	3 8	2 9	0 2 6	—
Waterford, . . .	0 15 11	5 0	3 10	0 4 11	—
Total—District Asylums.	1 1 11	3 9	4 0	0 6 2	18 5 9
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.	0 5 5	1 10	2 1	0 5 9	—

\* Includes £1 3s. 5d. per head spent on the reconstruction of the Asylum drainage, and the current maintenance funds, thus unduly swelling the maintenance cost for the year.



1913-14 in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table—continued.

Average Cost per Head, calculated on the Gross Expenditure, including Repayments of Loans.	Average Cost per Head, deducting Receipts from Paying Patients and other Miscellaneous Receipts from the Gross Expenditure.	Average Cost per Head, calculated on the Gross Expenditure, less Repayments of Loans.	Average Cost per Head, deducting Repayments of Loans and "Other Miscellaneous Receipts" from the Gross Expenditure.	Net Average Cost per Head, deducting Repayments of Loans, Receipts from Paying Patients, and other Miscellaneous Receipts from the Gross Expenditure.	ASYLUMS.
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
33 4 7	30 8 1	24 8 3	22 11 6	21 11 9	Astoria.
27 18 3	26 5 5	23 14 6	22 15 1	22 1 9	Araugh.
27 9 9	26 19 7	24 15 1	24 9 8	24 4 11	Ballinasloe
30 17 4	28 12 6	24 1 10	22 17 2	21 17 1	Belfast.
27 10 2	24 17 10	24 10 7	23 13 7	21 18 3	Carlow.
22 5 9	21 8 5	18 19 3	18 8 6	18 1 10	Castlebar.
28 4 1	27 3 6	25 2 5	24 15 0	24 1 10	Clonmel.
27 18 10	26 9 0	23 14 7	24 15 9	24 4 8	Cork.
30 8 10	23 13 5	25 8 2	24 14 2	23 12 9	Downpatrick.
24 10 6	22 2 9	23 16 0	22 3 11	21 8 3	Ennis.
28 2 0	25 5 5	24 8 10	23 2 7	21 12 2	Ennisceorthy.
31 7 10	30 3 4	27 9 6	26 9 5	25 16 0	Kilkenny.
21 18 1	21 1 11	20 13 6	20 3 8	19 17 3	Killarney.
32 1 11	30 8 10	26 5 1	24 19 11	24 12 0	Lottorkenny.
27 1 3	25 7 5	24 2 4	23 5 3	22 8 6	Limerick.
33 0 2	31 8 11	28 8 2	27 19 5	26 16 11	Londonderry.
32 16 4	30 18 6	28 6 9	27 11 7	26 8 11	Maryborough
27 15 10	25 16 5	24 14 8	23 4 0	22 15 3	Monaghan
30 1 3	23 16 1	24 14 6	23 17 6	23 9 3	Mullingar.
29 8 1	27 10 4	*25 9 4	*24 7 10	*23 11 7	Omagh.
35 3 8	33 18 5	26 4 1	25 16 5	24 18 10	Richmond and Portlana.
26 0 11	25 12 2	23 4 0	22 19 9	22 15 3	Sligo.
29 14 6	27 19 0	24 15 10	23 16 10	23 0 4	Waterford.
29 11 8	28 1 3	24 17 9	24 1 8	23 7 4	Total—District Asylums.
22 0 8	22 0 0	16 11 0	16 10 4	16 10 4	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.

purchase of additional land, the cost of which, instead of being met by a loan, was paid out of

TABLE XVII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the attached to the District

ASYLUMS	RECEIPTS.				
	Potatoes.	Other Root Crops.	Other Vegetables.	Grain.	Hay and Straw
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ...	89 12 8	41 11 4	17 13 11	24 11 6	150 10 0
Armagh, ...	132 0 3	89 16 3	375 8 8	—	35 4 0
Ballinasloe, ...	213 4 6	51 4 0	371 11 10	31 10 0	6 0 0
Belfast, ...	0 17 7	4 0 11	124 2 5	—	46 12 6
Do. (Pardysburn Estate), ...	351 7 6	116 7 8	113 15 6	138 7 0	402 11 6
Carlow, ...	638 11 9	42 5 8	296 8 1	26 19 0	6 13 4
Castlebar, ...	73 16 11	87 9 0	119 8 3	30 14 4	330 8 4
Clonmel, ...	185 13 8	42 19 8	327 3 8	—	—
Cork, ...	329 14 4	63 12 6	306 3 4	—	—
Downpatrick, ...	354 11 7	150 4 2	457 12 4	0 5 9	—
Ennis, ...	232 7 8	33 14 3	125 2 4	—	1 16 0
Feniscorthy, ...	317 4 5	18 14 3	231 13 9	53 16 1	110 10 0
Kilkenny, ...	72 7 2	15 18 9	160 10 6	16 14 3	47 19 3
Kilbarney, ...	200 18 0	17 2 7	108 9 9	1 16 8	9 0 0
Letterkenny, ...	316 16 0	20 1 6	180 5 0	53 0 11	—
Limerick, ...	305 2 9	4 10 9	213 7 10	30 12 0	—
Londonderry, ...	299 10 5	34 6 0	143 12 0	115 5 4	—
Maryborough, ...	336 6 7	53 18 10	107 12 0	110 11 0	100 5 0
Monaghan, ...	66 15 10	18 7 6	168 5 11	19 10 6	3 0 0
Mullingar, ...	458 7 2	38 16 2	180 12 7	—	—
Omagh, ...	417 10 11	36 18 9	137 13 0	4 0 5	—
Richmond, ...	—	63 7 10	623 16 5	62 8 0	—
Do. (Portrane Estate), ...	373 3 6	94 3 5	547 3 2	124 16 0	—
Sligo, ...	151 2 9	69 17 9	350 12 11	—	—
Waterford, ...	200 18 4	—	192 0 0	85 10 6	82 10 0
Total—District Asylums	6,136 18 9	1,160 8 6	5,945 1 2	934 18 9	1,372 19 11
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.	107 5 8	16 16 0	70 1 0	—	—
Gross Total	6,308 4 5	1,177 4 6	6,015 2 2	934 18 9	1,372 19 11

NOTE A.—This Table includes on the "Receipts" side the value of Stock and Produce alone being shown in the Cash Account (Table XV). On the "Expenditure" employed on the farm, which are not shown under "Farm and Garden

Year ended 31st March, 1914, in connection with the Farms and Auxiliary Asylums.

RECEIPTS.					ASYLUMS.
Pigs.	Other Live Stock.	Milk.	Reaca.	Butcher's Meat.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	12.
264 9 6	711 8 0	821 0 5	—	—	Antrim.
412 12 4	—	—	—	—	Armagh.
—	37 8 0	553 14 8	329 12 3	68 10 4	Ballinacree.
191 10 6	—	—	—	—	Belfast.
567 11 0	996 3 6	1,437 6 5	—	—	Do. (Purdysburn Estate).
122 0 0	73 19 10	593 9 6	383 2 11	1 105 5 2	Carlow.
107 14 0	—	—	510 12 1	—	Castlebar.
223 6 1	—	—	—	—	Clonmel.
1,583 9 10	20 18 0	378 14 3	—	—	Cork.
—	84 2 6	1,107 7 1	1,016 5 10	964 12 9	Downpatrick.
288 10 11	300 1 8	425 12 11	—	—	Ennis.
264 0 11	48 2 0	—	—	—	Embsworthy.
434 1 5	34 6 3	123 6 1	306 18 3	1 15 6	Kilkenney.
—	47 11 6	230 1 8	—	—	Killarney.
590 2 0	302 4 10	623 0 8	—	—	Letterkenney.
146 19 4	75 4 0	373 2 6	100 11 1	—	Limerick.
—	10 10 0	314 17 2	124 4 0	767 2 9	Londonderry.
319 16 11	—	—	—	—	Maryborough.
1,492 10 0	77 1 6	220 19 0	—	—	Monaghan.
263 11 0	525 6 1	2,127 13 6	—	—	Mullingar.
684 2 8	100 3 4	1,411 11 3	—	1,683 13 7	Omagh.
18 7 6	—	—	432 19 10	—	Richmond.
2 10 0	11 0 0	3,162 17 11	617 12 9	1,626 12 9	Do. (Portrane Estate).
—	45 18 0	482 0 4	364 12 4	53 18 0	Sligo.
676 10 0	—	—	222 2 10	—	Waterford.
7,579 16 11	3,450 0 0	13,994 16 4	4,639 4 2	6,235 12 10	Total—District Asylums.
—	9 7 4	—	147 16 9	—	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
7,579 16 11	3,459 7 4	13,994 16 4	4,787 0 11	6,235 12 10	Gross Total.

accounted in the Asylum as well as the Cash received for what was sold—the latter side items are shown, such as wages and allowances of the members of the staff Expenses in Table XV, but under "Salaries," "Provisions," &c.

TABLE XVII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the attached to the District

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.					
	Hides, Skins, and Wool.	Mis- cellaneous.	Value of Stock on 31st March, 1914.	Value of Produce on 31st March, 1914.	Loss.	TOTAL.
	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ... ..	—	7 16 6	630 0 0	134 0 0	—	2,012 13 10
Armagh, ... ..	—	—	101 15 1	254 19 6	—	1,409 2 1
Ballinasloe, ... ..	4 0 0	36 7 0	1,168 12 0	623 5 10	—	3,432 6 5
Belfast, ... ..	—	—	80 0 0	14 0 0	—	664 9 11
Do. (Parish of St. Mary's)	2 14 9	—	1,278 0 0	661 5 0	—	5,431 9 10
Carlow, ... ..	101 18 4	51 4 0	890 12 0	403 18 0	—	4,784 6 1
Castlebar, ... ..	—	219 7 11	407 12 0	123 15 3	—	2,000 15 1
Clongmel, ... ..	—	—	241 10 0	89 0 0	—	1,109 18 1
Cork, ... ..	0 1 0	—	1,116 5 0	74 0 0	—	3,942 0 3
Downpatrick, ... ..	30 2 3	13 14 6	1,619 6 5	727 4 0	—	6,406 10 7
Dunfermline, ... ..	—	0 15 0	406 19 6	906 2 8	—	2,882 3 11
Dunfermline, ... ..	—	45 3 9	158 5 0	147 15 0	—	1,446 10 2
Kilkeenny, ... ..	0 15 0	47 16 4	112 6 1	285 3 0	—	1,669 17 10
Kilharney, ... ..	—	97 18 9	460 5 0	309 9 0	—	1,491 18 5
Letterkenny, ... ..	22 17 0	11 12 6	786 13 0	79 0 9	—	3,020 15 0
Limerick, ... ..	—	0 17 6	628 18 9	143 12 0	—	1,942 18 6
Londonderry, ... ..	55 15 3	142 15 9	1,023 0 0	423 17 0	—	3,031 14 8
Maryborough, ... ..	—	—	303 11 1	317 5 0	—	1,809 6 5
Monaghan, ... ..	—	—	334 3 6	86 0 0	—	2,644 2 0
Maltinger, ... ..	1 0 0	3 18 0	1,031 10 0	667 7 8	—	6,217 1 2
Omagh, ... ..	153 18 1	16 7 0	1,002 5 0	101 13 4	—	5,377 10 4
Richmond, ... ..	—	5 9 0	119 10 0	40 0 0	—	1,260 18 7
Do. (Portman Estate).	190 13 3	46 9 8	2,405 0 0	440 0 0	—	9,283 5 5
Signa, ... ..	3 7 11	—	631 0 0	283 0 0	—	2,674 11 2
Waterford, ... ..	—	—	160 19 0	517 15 4	—	2,048 7 0
Total—District Asylum.	388 19 3	707 18 2	15,068 1 5	7,807 9 4	—	79,310 5 6
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.	—	44 19 2	145 16 6	74 0 0	—	616 2 5
Gross Total, ... ..	388 19 3	812 17 4	18,813 17 11	7,881 9 4	—	79,926 7 11

NOTE.—See Note A on

Year ended 31st March, 1914, in connection with the Farms and Auxiliary Asylums—continued.

EXPENDITURE.					ASYLUMS.
Value of Stock on 1st April, 1913.	Value of Produce on 1st April, 1913.	Rent.	Paid Labour.	Manures.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	25.
660 0 0	121 5 0	114 5 0	7 12 0	1 14 6	Antrim.
113 14 3	255 0 0	80 0 6	113 1 0	55 19 7	Armagh.
1,061 18 0	335 3 6	219 13 7	208 14 6	23 5 7	Ballinasloe.
90 0 0	43 16 0	30 10 0	1 15 2	6 12 1	Belfast.
1,364 0 0	346 12 0	295 0 0	168 2 9	10 3 0	Do. (Pardysburn Estate.)
923 16 6	328 5 11	271 0 5	145 5 0	77 19 5	Carlow.
433 3 0	124 14 2	97 3 0	231 0 8	18 11 6	Castlebar.
221 10 0	158 10 0	50 0 0	151 4 1	30 15 0	Clongmel.
1,096 15 0	98 10 0	333 10 4	301 0 0	99 16 10	Cork.
1,387 8 6	777 5 4	170 0 0	338 2 11	96 16 6	Downpatrick.
435 4 9	895 10 11	75 0 0	151 16 11	14 8 0	Dunla.
194 13 3	133 15 0	147 13 4	70 14 4	98 5 8	Dunseorby.
102 1 8	331 10 0	90 0 7	90 8 10	33 19 11	Kilkenny.
423 2 3	243 10 0	123 0 6	246 9 11	29 16 0	Killarney.
782 17 11	80 12 6	221 15 0	165 14 4	107 11 7	Lettickenny.
567 2 9	80 8 0	252 4 0	192 5 0	12 18 6	Limerick.
1,016 5 0	403 17 0	404 5 0	237 1 11	51 13 1	Londonderry.
317 1 7	301 8 0	88 0 0	90 9 0	45 5 0	Maryborough.
710 3 6	94 18 0	214 0 0	215 2 8	4 19 9	Monaghan.
1,582 15 0	619 16 11	327 15 10	731 1 3	227 14 5	Mullingar.
918 0 0	204 4 6	128 14 3	318 11 2	101 3 9	Omagh.
235 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	153 17 8	23 19 3	Richmond.
2,310 0 0	450 0 0	250 0 0	751 10 0	39 2 1	Do. (Portrane Estate.)
622 0 0	388 0 0	147 1 3	157 16 0	74 6 9	Sligo.
525 18 8	86 13 0	30 0 0	173 3 4	107 15 8	Waterford.
13,250 10 7	7,103 5 9	4,328 16 0	5,336 18 11	1,441 8 6	Total—District Asylums.
137 18 6	65 10 0	56 14 0	138 10 0	34 16 0	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
13,387 9 1	7,168 15 9	4,385 10 0	5,475 8 11	1,475 19 6	Gross Total.

pages 36 and 37.

TABLE XVII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the attached to the District

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Implements and Harness.	Seeds and Plants.	Pigs.	Other Live Stock.
	26.	27.	28.	29.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . . . .	10 0 10	64 11 8	67 18 6	635 15 2
Armagh, . . . . .	31 0 8	17 12 5	149 17 0	—
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	30 9 4	64 5 5	133 19 10	70 15 0
Belfast, . . . . .	—	21 11 1	57 0 0	—
Do. (Purdyshurn Estate),	76 14 10	116 1 0	88 5 0	948 10 0
Carlow, . . . . .	60 7 5	108 11 7	130 7 3	1,133 13 4
Castlebar, . . . . .	15 28 11	35 12 6	101 18 0	—
Clongmel, . . . . .	35 10 3	90 10 8	68 14 0	—
Cork, . . . . .	59 18 6	252 4 11	692 13 0	58 0 0
Downpatrick, . . . . .	117 12 10	148 9 11	464 0 9	914 10 0
Ennis, . . . . .	23 11 6	27 17 8	153 1 6	372 14 0
Ramscorothy, . . . . .	24 10 6	27 4 3	161 7 0	58 11 6
Kilkenny, . . . . .	14 3 2	40 7 0	123 6 10	122 11 0
Killarney, . . . . .	11 5 6	6 12 0	—	14 7 6
Letterkenny, . . . . .	31 13 10	69 2 6	3 15 0	336 2 10
Limerick, . . . . .	10 17 6	15 13 8	—	123 6 8
Londonderry, . . . . .	69 6 11	61 17 1	190 10 6	230 6 3
Maryborough, . . . . .	15 15 3	63 6 0	142 15 0	—
Monaghan, . . . . .	23 14 1	22 11 2	454 1 8	60 11 2
Mullingar, . . . . .	53 19 3	135 12 10	10 10 0	1,071 3 0
Omagh, . . . . .	38 5 4	40 13 4	191 0 0	1,509 4 3
Richmond, . . . . .	21 19 3	11 6 8	230 3 1	—
Do. (Portrane Estate),	53 17 0	68 6 1	206 8 11	2,322 5 0
Sligo, . . . . .	20 6 6	18 12 6	102 15 0	62 3 0
Waterford, . . . . .	49 1 0	9 17 11	234 6 0	—
Total—District Asylums,	930 4 2	1,518 17 7	4,068 13 10	10,063 11 8
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum,	0 15 6	6 18 7	65 6 0	—
Grand Total, . . . . .	930 19 8	1,525 16 2	4,133 19 10	10,063 11 8

NOTE.—See note A  
 \* Includes £250 paid as post

Year ended 31st March, 1914, in connection with the Farms and Auxiliary Asylums—continued.

EXPENDITURE.				ASYLUMS.
Fodder and Feeding Stuffs.	Miscellaneous.	Profit.	TOTAL.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	35.
823 9 10	6 11 6	409 9 4	2,912 13 10	Antrim.
29 14 2	11 11 5	530 11 1	1,409 2 1	Armagh.
426 15 5	25 17 1	734 9 2	3,432 6 5	Ballinasloe.
—	—	215 5 7	664 9 11	Belfast.
1,067 9 2	—	1,288 10 1	5,434 9 10	Do. (Fungyburn Estate)
329 12 9	29 17 11	1,030 2 7	4,784 0 1	Carlow.
—	44 5 3	933 8 1	2,010 15 1	Castlebar.
81 0 3	2 12 4	219 11 6	1,109 12 1	Clonmel.
417 19 8	3 15 6	612 16 6	3,962 0 3	Cork.
834 7 7	92 8 9	987 7 6	6,498 10 7	Downpatrick.
870 7 1	9 5 11	364 3 8	2,866 3 11	Ennis.
14 15 4	9 5 5	565 12 6	1,446 10 2	Ennisceorthy.
174 7 4	22 14 10	304 5 11	1,469 17 10	Kilkenny.
55 0 6	30 12 10	263 19 5	1,691 16 5	Killarney.
225 11 5	62 7 4	973 7 9	5,030 15 0	Lettickenny.
164 7 7	25 5 4	631 4 6	1,942 18 6	Limerick.
315 3 10	62 10 3	458 17 10	3,521 14 8	Londonderry.
30 13 0	—	715 10 7	1,809 6 5	Maryborough.
6 14 1	3 13 7	806 11 1	2,606 2 9	Monaghan.
549 10 7	138 12 9	438 7 4	6,217 1 2	Mullingar.
825 15 1	*273 10 9	739 2 11	4,377 10 4	Omagh.
281 10 4	9 6 9	138 1 7	1,229 18 7	Richmond.
1,570 17 11	224 0 8	1,343 17 9	9,588 5 5	Do. (Fortune Estate)
48 7 2	34 11 10	838 12 9	2,374 11 9	Sligo.
134 12 6	—	636 18 11	2,043 7 0	Waterford.
9,196 5 7	1,115 12 0	10,020 5 11	79,310 5 6	Total—District Asylums.
66 18 1	15 8 0	27 7 9	816 2 5	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
9,262 3 8	1,131 0 0	10,047 13 8	79,926 7 11	Gross Total.

on pages 29 and 37.  
purchase of additional land.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the quantity of Land in connection with each District and Auxiliary Asylum, and how it was utilized during the year ended the 31st December, 1914.

ASYLUMS.	QUANTITY OF LAND CONNECTED WITH EACH ASYLUM.					
	QUANTITY OF LAND UNDER GRASS AND CULTIVATED.			Buildings, Gardens, Woods, &c.	Total Quantity of Land.	
	By Spade.	By Plough.	In Grass.			
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	
Antrim, . . .	8 2 0	25 2 0	80 1 11	51 3 37	166 1 8	
Armagh, . . .	24 0 7	—	14 0 0	15 0 10	53 0 17	
Ballinaloe, . . .	47 1 0	—	95 0 0	50 1 28	192 2 28	
Belfast, . . .	9 0 0	—	21 2 0	19 0 0	49 2 0	
Do. (Purdysburn Estate). . .	15 0 0	75 3 24	189 0 0	131 0 16	411 0 0	
Carlow, . . .	19 2 0	35 3 0	43 2 0	5 0 0	103 3 0	
Castlebar, . . .	38 0 0	2 0 0	67 0 21	9 0 18	116 0 39	
Clongmel, . . .	*18 0 0	—	13 2 26	31 1 38	63 0 24	
Cork, . . .	40 0 0	18 0 0	70 0 0	32 0 0	160 0 0	
Downpatrick, . . .	7 0 0	77 2 0	51 2 0	36 2 31	172 2 31	
Ennis, . . .	6 0 0	14 0 0	46 0 7	12 0 23	78 0 30	
Enniscorthy, . . .	7 0 0	33 0 0	39 2 0	19 2 0	99 0 0	
Kilkenny, . . .	1 2 0	21 2 0	21 2 13	27 3 24	72 1 37	
Killarney, . . .	14 0 5	22 0 0	24 0 0	12 0 0	72 0 5	
Letterkenny, . . .	56 1 20	56 1 19	53 0 0	27 0 0	192 2 39	
Limerick, . . .	*24 0 36	—	48 1 25	15 1 22	88 0 3	
Londonderry, . . .	7 0 0	98 2 0	116 1 4	95 0 36	317 0 0	
Maryborough, . . .	2 2 0	32 0 0	31 2 3	8 1 9	74 1 12	
Monaghan, . . .	6 0 0	24 0 0	47 0 0	29 3 33	106 3 33	
Mullingar, . . .	10 0 0	86 0 0	300 1 15½	17 0 0	413 1 15½	
Omagh, . . .	22 0 0	73 2 0	72 0 0	43 2 3	211 0 3	
Richmond, . . .	6 3 0	12 0 0	14 0 2	25 0 36	57 3 38	
Do. (Portrane Estate). . .	10 0 0	51 0 0	251 0 0	157 2 35	469 2 35	
Sligo, . . .	20 1 0	10 0 0	29 0 28	29 2 19	89 0 7	
Waterford, . . .	7 0 0	32 0 0	8 0 0	16 2 38½	63 2 38½	
Total, . . .	426 3 28	800 2 3	1,747 1 35½	919 0 16½	3,894 0 3	
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum. . .	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	30 0 0	
Gross Total, . . .	434 3 28	808 2 3	1,755 1 35½	925 0 16½	3,924 0 3	

\* Cultivated both by spade and plough.



## APPENDIX C.

TABLE I.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &amp;c., in the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, during the Year 1914.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1913, . . . . .				143	23	166
Admitted during the year 1914, . . . . .				13	1	14
Total number under treatment during year, . . . . .				156	24	180
Discharged during the year—						
	M.	F.	T.			
Recovered, or not insane, . . . . .	5	—	5			
Relieved, . . . . .	3	—	3			
Not Improved, . . . . .	—	—	—	8	—	8
Deaths during the year—						
From Natural Causes, . . . . .	2	1	3			
From Accidental Causes, . . . . .	—	1	1			
By Homicide, . . . . .	—	—	—			
By Suicide, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	2	4
Escapes during the year, . . . . .				—	—	—
Total discharges, deaths, and escapes during year, . . . . .				10	2	12
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1914, . . . . .				146	22	168
Daily average number of patients in Asylum during 1914, . . . . .				141	23	164

TABLE II.—Showing the Crimes of the Patients who were Admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1914, and also of those Remaining on the 31st December, 1914; together with the Period at which Insanity was recognised.

Crimes	ADMISSIONS.												REMAINING.											
	Period at which Insanity was recognised.												Period at which Insanity was recognised.											
	Found Insane on Arrangement and Inexpable of Pending.						Acquired on the ground of Insanity, or special verdict of Guilty, but Insane.						Found Insane on Arrangement and Inexpable of Pending.						Acquired on the ground of Insanity, or special verdict of Guilty, but Insane.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Murder and Manslaughter.	3	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	5	53	11	64	14	—	15	11	9	13	29	18	92
Violent Assault.	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	24	2	26	2	4	1	—	—	1	27	4	31
Common Assault.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	2	9	2	—	2	—	—	—	9	2	11
Rape or Attempt.	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	5	—	5	1	—	1	3	—	3	3	—	9
Arson.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3
Theft and Larceny.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	3	—	8
Burglary and Housebreaking.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
Attempt at Suicide.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of the Articles of War.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	8	1	9	1	—	1	1	—	4	18	1	14	103	17	120	23	2	23	20	3	25	146	22	168

TABLE III.—Showing the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, Discharged Recovered or not Insane, and who Died in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1914, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1914.

Ages.	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1914.		
				Recovered or not Insane.								
Under 14 Years,	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 10 to 14 Years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 15 to 19 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 20 to 24 "	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	3
" 25 to 29 "	2	1	3	2	-	2	1	-	1	22	6	28
" 30 to 34 "	6	-	5	2	-	2	-	1	1	46	3	51
" 35 to 39 "	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	5	44
" 40 to 44 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	23	1	24
" 45 to 49 "	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	13
" 50 to 54 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
" 55 and upwards,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, .	13	1	14	5	-	5	2	2	4	146	22	168

TABLE IV.—Showing the conditions under which Patients were discharged during the Year 1914.

Conditions of Discharge.	Number Discharged.		
	M.	F.	T.
Remitted to Prisons, . . . . .	2	-	2
Liberated or given up to care of Friends, . . . . .	3	-	3
Transferred to District Asylums, . . . . .	3	-	3
Total, . . . . .	8	-	8

TABLE V.—Showing the Forms of Insanity in the Patients admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the year 1914.

FORMS OF INSANITY						Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Congenital or infantile mental deficiency (Idiocy or Imbecility) occurring as early in life as it can be observed:—								
Intellectual	{	With Epilepsy,	...	...	...	—	—	—
		Without Epilepsy,	...	...	...	1	—	1
Moral,		...	...	...	...	—	—	—
II. Insanity occurring later in life:								
Insanity with Epilepsy,		...	...	...	...	—	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane,		...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Insanity with the grosser brain lesions,		...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Acute Delirium (Acute delirious mania),		...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Confusional Insanity,		...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Stupor,		...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Primary Dementia,		...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Mania	{	Recent,	...	...	...	1	—	1
		Chronic,	...	...	...	—	—	—
		Recurrent,	...	...	...	2	—	2
Melancholia	{	Recent,	...	...	...	—	—	—
		Chronic,	...	...	...	1	—	1
		Recurrent,	...	...	...	—	—	—
Alternating Insanity,		...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Delusional Insanity	{	Systematised,	...	...	...	3	—	3
		Non-Systematised,	...	...	...	2	—	2
Volitional Insanity	{	Impulse,	...	...	...	—	—	—
		Obsession,	...	...	...	—	—	—
		Doubt,	...	...	...	—	—	—
Moral Insanity,		...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Dementia	{	Senile,	...	...	...	—	—	—
		Secondary or Terminal,	...	...	...	—	—	—
Not Insane on Admission,		...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Total,						15	1	16

TABLE VI.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients who were Admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1914, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1914.

—	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1914.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married, . . . . .	4	1	5	54	10	64
Single, . . . . .	7	—	7	50	16	66
Widowed, . . . . .	2	—	2	16	1	17
Not ascertained, . . . . .	—	—	—	20	1	21
Total, . . . . .	13	1	14	140	28	168

TABLE VII.—Showing the Previous Occupations of the Patients remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1914.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculturists, . . . . .	81	—	81
Carpenters, . . . . .	2	—	2
Clerks, . . . . .	2	—	2
Domestic Servants, . . . . .	—	16	16
Mendicants, . . . . .	4	—	4
Pensioners and Soldiers, . . . . .	5	—	5
Police, . . . . .	4	—	4
Publican, . . . . .	1	—	1
Sailor, . . . . .	1	—	1
Shoemakers, . . . . .	4	—	4
Shopkeepers, . . . . .	2	—	2
Smiths and Workers in Metals, . . . . .	4	—	4
Teachers and Students, . . . . .	2	—	2
Victuallers, . . . . .	3	—	3
Weavers, . . . . .	2	—	2
Other employments, . . . . .	6	—	6
No Occupation, . . . . .	7	—	7
Unascertained, . . . . .	16	6	22
Total, . . . . .	140	22	168

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Daily Average Number of Patients employed and unemployed in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1914

Patients Employed.			Patients Unemployed.		
How Employed.	Average Numbers.		Causes.	Average Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards.	18	2	Refusing to work.	40	6
As Storekeepers.	1	—	Unemployed because of— (a.) mental condition. (b.) bodily condition.		
As garden or field labourers.	40	—		9	5
In the kitchens.	10	—		8	—
In the laundry.	3	8			
As Shoemakers.	4	—			
As Stoker.	1	—			
As Tailors.	2	—			
At Needlework.	—	2			
As Upholsterers.	5	—			
Miscellaneous.	—	—			
Total employed.	84	12	Total unemployed.	57	11

TABLE IX.—Showing the Average Number of Patients attending Divine Service, taking Exercise daily, and attending Entertainments during the Year 1914.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attending Roman Catholic Service.	58	6	64
Protestant Episcopal Service.	9	1	10
Presbyterian Service.	5	2	7
Total.	72	9	81
Taking Exercise—Confined to Airing Courts.	50	12	62
“ In outer Airing Courts.	91	11	102
Total.	141	23	164
Attending Associated Entertainments.	70	14	84

TABLE X.—Showing the Receipts and Expenditure on behalf of the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum for the Year ended 31st March, 1914.

Daily Average Number of { Attendants, : : 81 13 44 } during the financial year 1913-1914.  
 { Patients, : : 142 23 165 }

Male. Female. Total.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.	Yearly Average Cost per Patient in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure is classified
To Amount of Parliamentary Vote,	7,866 0 0	By Salaries and Wages,	4,370 15 4	25 5 7
“ Canal Receipts, as follows:—		“ Victualling Patients, and Rations for Attendants,	2,324 15 6	17 14 6
Maintenance of Patients and	127 18 9	“ Clothing for Patients, } “ Uniform for Attendants and Servants, }	614 14 6	5 14 6
Sale of Old Stores.	574 17 9	“ Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c.,	63 8 10	0 7 8
Farm and Garden Produce,		“ Escort and Conveyance of Patients,	34 12 9	0 4 2
	702 16 6	“ Allowances to Patients and Gratuities on discharge,	40 17 4	0 4 11
		“ Incidental Expenses,	156 0 0	0 13 11
		“ Outlay on Farm and Gardens,	367 10 0	2 4 7
		Total Expenditure,	9,372 9 8	60 14 10
		“ Extra Receipts paid over to H. M. Exchange,	127 18 9	
		“ Balance to be surrendered,	68 8 6	
Total,	8,568 16 6	Total,	8,568 16 6	

Yearly Average Cost per Patient, less proportion borne by Canal Receipts, £46 9s. 8d.

TABLE XI.—Account of the Sum Expended, compared with the Sum Granted by Parliament for the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum in the Year ended 31st March, 1914, showing a Surplus or Deficit upon each sub-head of the Vote.

Service.	Parliamentary Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than granted.	More than granted.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Wages, . . . . .	4,217 0 0	4,179 15 4	46 4 8	—
Victualling Patients, and Rations for Attendants, . . . . .	*9,755 0 0	2,924 15 6	20 4 6	—
Clothing for Patients and Uniform Clothing, . . . . .	539 0 0	614 14 6	—	75 14 6
Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c., . . . . .	55 0 0	68 3 10	—	8 3 10
Escort and Conveyance of Patients, . . . . .	69 0 0	34 12 9	25 7 3	—
Allowances to Patients and Gratuities on discharge, . . . . .	190 0 0	40 17 4	59 2 8	—
Incidental Expenses, . . . . .	110 0 0	156 0 0	—	16 0 0
	7,866 0 0			
* Transferred from balance on Farm and Garden Account as an appropriation in aid of Grant in respect of Victualling Patients and Rations for Attendants, . . . . .	290 0 0			
Total, . . . . .	8,866 0 0	8,804 19 3	61 0 9	—



TABLE XII.—DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND WAGES, showing the Rates of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Servants of the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, for the Year ended 31st March, 1914.

No. actually employed.	Description of Office.	Salary of Office.			Allowances.	Valued at
		Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	Resident Physician and Governor.	440 0 0	20 0 0	470 0 0	House and garden.	216 12 4
1	Assistant Resident Medical Officer.	240 0 0	10 0 0	350 0 0	Apartments and attendance.	20 0 0
1	Visiting Physician.	—	—	175 0 0	—	—
1	Chaplain.	—	—	80 0 0	—	—
1	Clerk and Storekeeper.	120 0 0	10 0 0	250 0 0	For house.	40 0 0
1	Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper.	80 0 0	5 0 0	100 0 0	For house.	18 0 0
1	Head Attendants (Male).	80 0 0	5 0 0	110 0 0	House and uniform.	31 10 0
1	Fitter.	60 0 0	2 10 0	80 0 0	Bedrooms and quarters	85 0 0
5	Charge Attendants (Male), (a)	50 0 0	1 10 0	68 0 0	Bedrooms, uniform, and quarters.	40 0 0
13	Attendants (Male), (b)	45 0 0	1 0 0	60 0 0	Do.	40 0 0
12	Assistant Attendants (Male).	30 0 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	Do.	40 0 0
1	Head Attendant (Female).	40 0 0	2 0 0	48 0 0	Do.	37 0 0
2	Charge Attendants (Female), (c)	30 0 0	1 0 0	36 0 0	Do.	35 0 0
3	Attendants (Female), (d)	18 0 0	1 0 0	26 0 0	Do.	35 0 0
1	Farmyard Man.	—	—	2s. per day.	—	—
1	Boy Messenger.	—	—	1s. 6d. per week.	—	—

<sup>a</sup> The present holder has a special salary of £200, with allowances valued at £135 6s. 8d.

<sup>b</sup> Including one Night Attendant, receiving an allowance of £26 in lieu of rations.

<sup>c</sup> Including Stoker, Tailor, Shoemaker, Cook, Assistant Night Attendant, Gardener, and Gatekeeper; the Assistant Night Attendant and Gatekeeper receiving an allowance of 24s each in lieu of rations; the Stoker receiving £20 for night duty; and the Tailor, Shoemaker, Cook, and Gardener receiving an allowance of 25s each in respect of their superannuation of £100.

<sup>d</sup> Including two Assistant Landresses, one Hall Maid, and Female Night Attendant.

The married Attendants with not less than seven years' service, and all married Tradesman Attendants, who are not provided with quarters for their families receive an allowance at the rate of 4s. 6d. per week in lieu thereof. Previous good service in the Army, Navy, or other Imperial Service, or in the Police is allowed to count towards the seven years' service required to qualify for the lodging allowance.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND GOVERNOR OF THE CENTRAL  
CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM, FOR THE YEAR, 1914.

The Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum,

Dundrum, Co. Dublin,

21st January, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my twenty-fourth Annual Report, the usual Statistical Tables for the year 1914, the Financial Tables for the year 1913-14, and the Notes on the cases admitted during the year 1914.

There were 14 admissions, 13 males and 1 female, the lowest number during my term of office. The decrease was indeed fortunate, as accommodation for the usual number was non-existent.

The discharges were 8, a number also considerably below the average.

The deaths were 4 in number, 2 males and 2 females. One woman died from suffocation after swallowing a piece of lead. Dr. Gogarty made heroic efforts to remove the foreign body, but after an hour and a half the woman succumbed on the operation table. There is no doubt as to the occurrence being accidental, and not suicidal. The other deaths were from natural causes, and an inquest was held in each case.

The average number resident was 164, and the total number under treatment was 180. The numbers for last year were 165 and 189, respectively.

In addition to the choking case above-mentioned, a female patient accidentally broke her forearm.

One female patient has adopted the "hunger-strike" since December, 1913. She has been forcibly fed thrice daily since then, with the exception of last Christmas, when she partook freely of cold roast goose, plum puddings, and such like delicacies. That a woman who had not tasted food or drink for twelve months, except per feeding-tube, could digest such things may be considered marvellous, but I have had the same experience in cases which I have fed for 2½, and in one case 3½ years.

The general health of the staff and patients was excellent, but two of the former suffered from blood-poisoning.

The average cost per head was £46 9s. 8d., and owing to the accumulation of bad cases must increase. For example, despite all my care, the consumption of milk has increased by no less than 4,000 gallons per annum.

The male mess-room was enlarged, and a bedroom for two female attendants provided. Other small repairs were carried out satisfactorily by the Board of Public Works, but the urgent question of improving accommodation has been shelved for the present.

The changes in the staff were few and unimportant. The conduct of the staff, with few exceptions, was very good. The amusements were carried out on the usual scale, and some books were added to the library.

The religious services were carried out in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

The Consulting Physician, the Right Hon. Sir Christopher J. Nixon, Bart., M.D., died in July, and the office has been abolished. In him I lost a very dear friend, and an invaluable colleague.

A sum of £32 has been sanctioned for the provision of expert advice in difficult cases and operations. I regard this as an essential provision.

The Assistant Physician has rendered me valuable assistance in the discharge of my duties, and the clerical and store departments have been ably managed by Mr. J. G. Squires and Mr. Eugene Stewart.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE REVINGTON, M.D.,  
*Resident Physician and Governor.*

The Inspectors of Lunatics,  
Dublin Castle.

APPENDIX D.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS  
FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of Patients remaining in the Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on the 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1914, inclusive.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880, . . . .	236	386	622
1881, . . . .	238	397	635
1882, . . . .	254	396	650
1883, . . . .	247	389	636
1884, . . . .	244	396	639
1885, . . . .	243	389	632
1886, . . . .	233	369	602
1887, . . . .	239	386	625
1888, . . . .	240	361	601
1889, . . . .	259	372	631
1890, . . . .	253	368	621
1891, . . . .	266	366	632
1892, . . . .	275	369	644
1893, . . . .	281	361	642
1894, . . . .	293	353	646
1895, . . . .	305	358	663
1896, . . . .	318	358	676
1897, . . . .	325	366	691
1898, . . . .	327	387	714
1899, . . . .	318	381	699
1900, . . . .	325	384	709
1901, . . . .	323	409	732
1902, . . . .	335	410	745
1903, . . . .	341	432	773
1904, . . . .	351	443	794
1905, . . . .	379	439	818
1906, . . . .	390	455	845
1907, . . . .	394	476	870
1908, . . . .	386	477	863
1909, . . . .	387	514	901
1910, . . . .	409	500	909
1911, . . . .	401	505	906
1912, . . . .	388	492	880
1913, . . . .	385	501	886
1914, . . . .	394	511	905

TABLE II.—Showing, in the cases of Licensed Houses, the Number for which Licensed, and also the Total Number of Patients remaining in each Private Asylum and Institution for the Insane on 31st December, 1913, and on 31st December, 1914.

ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.	Number for which Licensed.			Number Remaining on 31st December, 1913.			Number Remaining on 31st December, 1914.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
The Retreat, Armagh, . . .	16	24	40	10	20	30	9	23	32
Belmont Park, Waterford, .	73	—	73	59	—	59	70	—	70
Bloomfield Institution, More- hampton Road, Dublin.	*—	—	—	13	30	43	15	30	45
Carriglea, Dungarvan, . .	—	60	60	—	55	55	—	56	56
Elm Lawn, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.	—	10	10	—	4	4	—	3	3
Farnham House and Maryville, Finglas, Co. Dublin.	26	30	56	9	26	35	10	20	30
Hampstead, Glasnevin, Co. Dublin.	26	—	26	20	—	20	20	—	20
Hartfield, Drumcondra, Dublin,	40	—	40	22	—	22	26	—	26
Highfield, Drumcondra, Dublin,	—	20	20	—	14	14	—	15	15
Lindvilla, Blackrock Road, Cork,	20	40	60	11	32	43	11	34	45
House of St. John of God, Seil- lorgan, Co. Dublin.	120	—	120	95	—	95	97	—	97
St. Patrick's Hospital, James's Street Dublin, and St. Ed- mundsbury, Lucan.	*—	—	—	39	90	129	33	95	128
St. Vincent's Institution, Fair- view, Dublin.	*—	—	—	—	106	106	—	108	108
Stewart In- stitution, } Imbecile Depart- ment. Palmerston, Co. Dublin. } Private Asylum,	*—	—	—	74	39	113	69	42	111
	*—	—	—	33	33	71	34	41	75
Verville, Clontarf, Dublin, .	—	44	44	—	43	43	—	39	39
Woodbine Lodge, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.	—	10	10	—	5	5	—	5	5
Total, . . . . .				385	501	886	394	511	905

\* Exempt from licensing.

TABLE III.—Showing for each of the Private Lunatic Asylums Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes, during

ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES.								
	First Admissions.			Not First Admissions.			Total Number Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
The Retreat, Armagh, . . . . .	3	5	8	-	1	1	3	6	9	1	2	3	2	-	2	-	-	-
Belmont Park, Waterford, . . . . .	18	-	18	-	-	-	18	-	18	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-
Bloomfield Institution, Morehampton Road, Dublin, . . . . .	4	3	7	2	4	6	6	7	13	2	2	4	1	-	1	1	3	4
Carraiglea, Dungarvon, . . . . .	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	7
Elm Lawn, Dundrum, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farnham House and Maryville, Finglas, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	3	4	7	1	3	3	4	6	10	2	4	6	-	2	2	1	3	3
Hampstead, Glencrovin, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hartfield, Drumcondra, Dublin, . . . . .	23	-	23	4	-	4	27	-	27	15	-	15	4	-	4	2	-	2
Higfield, Drumcondra, Dublin, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lisnaville, Blackrock Road, Cork, . . . . .	3	14	22	-	-	-	3	14	22	5	7	12	1	2	3	1	3	4
House of St. John of God, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	16	-	16	8	-	8	24	-	24	11	-	11	1	-	1	6	-	6
St. Patrick's Hospital, James's Street, Dublin, and St. Edmundsbury, Lucan, . . . . .	8	18	26	2	10	13	11	28	39	7	18	25	2	2	4	-	2	2
St. Vincent's Institution, Fairview, Dublin, . . . . .	-	13	13	-	1	1	-	14	14	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	4	4
Stewart Institution, Imbecile Department, Palmerston, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	11	8	19	-	-	-	11	8	19	-	-	-	16	4	20	-	-	-
} Private Asylum, . . . . .	6	8	14	1	7	8	7	15	22	1	3	4	4	5	9	-	-	-
Verville, Clontarf, Dublin, . . . . .	-	12	12	-	7	7	-	19	19	-	4	4	-	7	7	-	6	6
Woodbine Lodge, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . . . .	102	97	199	19	34	53	121	131	252	49	60	109	38	24	62	12	27	39

and Institutions for the Insane the Number of Admissions,  
the Year ended 31st December, 1914.

			DEATHS.															TOTAL DISCHARGES, DEATHS, AND ESCAPES.			ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.		
Total Number Discharged.			From Natural Causes.			By Accident.			By Suicide.			Total Number Died.			ESCAPES.								
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
3	2	5		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	1	2	-	1	4	3	7	The Retreat, Armagh.		
5	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	-	1	1	-	7	-	7	Belmont Park, Waterford.		
4	5	9	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		2	2	-	-	-	4	7	11	Bloomfield Institution, Merchamp- ton Road, Dublin.		
-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	1	-	-	-	-	9	9	Carriglea, Dungarvan.		
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	Elm Lawn, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.		
3	3	11	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		4	4	-	-	-	3	12	15	Farnham House and Maryville, Fungia, Co. Dublin.		
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Hampstead, Glencree, Co. Dublin.		
21	-	21	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		2	-	2	-	-	23	-	23	Hartfield, Drumcondra, Dublin.		
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	Highfield, Drumcondra, Dublin.		
7	13	20	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	-	1	-	-	8	12	20	Lindville, Blackrock Road, Cork.		
18	-	18	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		4	-	4	-	-	23	-	23	House of St. John of God, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.		
9	17	26	8	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-		8	6	14	-	-	17	23	40	St. Patrick's Hospital, James's St. Dublin, and St. Edmundsbury, Lucan.		
-	19	19	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	1	-	-	-	-	11	11	St. Vincent's Institution, Fairview, Dublin.		
16	4	20	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	1	-	-	-	16	5	21	Imbecile Depart- ment.		Stewart Institu- tion, Palmerston, Co. Dublin.
5	3	13	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	4	5	-	-	6	12	18	Private Asylum.		
-	17	17	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-		6	6	-	-	-	-	23	23	Verville, Clontarf, Dublin.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Woodbine Lodge, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.		
50	98	148	17	30	47	-	-	-	-	-	-		17	30	47	2	-	119	121	239	Total.		

# PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of Insanity in the cases of all the Patients admitted into Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane during the year 1914, together with the total number of instances in which the assigned cause or factor was stated to be principal.

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned either as Principal or Contributory.		Of the total number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned, number of instances in which the cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<b>HEREDITY</b> (excluding Cousins, Nephews, Nieces, and off-spring)—				
Insane Heredity, .. .. .	11	26	11	26
Epileptic Heredity, .. .. .	—	1	—	1
Neurotic Heredity (including only Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (Idiopathic) Asthma and Chorea), .. .. .	2	14	2	13
Recentricity (a marked degree), .. .. .	1	3	1	3
Alcoholism, .. .. .	1	1	1	1
<b>MENTAL INSTABILITY</b> as revealed by—				
Moral Deficiency, .. .. .	2	—	2	—
Congenital Mental Deficiency, not amounting to Imbecility, .. .. .	8	9	6	7
Recentricity, .. .. .	11	4	11	1
<b>DEPRIVATION OF SPECIAL SENSES—</b>				
Smell and Taste (either or both), .. .. .	1	—	1	—
Hearing, .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Sight, .. .. .	—	—	—	—
<b>CRITICAL PERIODS—</b>				
Puberty and Adolescence, .. .. .	1	4	1	3
Climate, .. .. .	—	5	—	4
Scenery, .. .. .	2	7	2	7
<b>CHILD BEARING—</b>				
Pregnancy, .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Puerperal state (not septic), .. .. .	—	5	—	5
Lactation, .. .. .	—	—	—	—
<b>MENTAL STRESS—</b>				
Sudden Mental Stress, .. .. .	15	6	12	4
Prolonged Mental Stress, .. .. .	5	22	4	20
<b>PHYSIOLOGICAL DEFECTS AND ERRORS—</b>				
Malnutrition in early life (signs of Rickets, &c.), .. .. .	—	2	—	—
Privation and Starvation, .. .. .	1	—	1	—
Over-exertion (physical), .. .. .	2	—	1	—
Masturbation, .. .. .	4	—	3	—
Sexual excess, .. .. .	—	—	—	—



# PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of Insanity in the cases of all the Patients admitted into Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane during the year 1914, together with the total number of instances in which the assigned cause or factor was stated to be principal.

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned either as Principal or Contributory.		Of the total number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned, number of instances in which the cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<b>TOXIC—</b>				
Alcohol, .. .. .	27	4	27	4
Drug habit (morphia, cocaine, &c.), ..	3	—	3	—
Lead and other such poisons, .. ..	—	—	—	—
Tuberculoæ, .. .. .	—	1	—	1
Influenza, .. .. .	—	3	—	1
Puerperal æmia, .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other Specific Fevers, .. .. .	1	1	—	—
*Syphilis, acquired, .. .. .	4	—	4	—
*Syphilis, congenital, .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other Toxins, .. .. .	—	2	—	1
<b>TRAUMATIC—</b>				
Injuries, .. .. .	3	—	3	—
Operations, .. .. .	—	3	—	3
Stroke, .. .. .	1	—	1	—
<b>DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—</b>				
Lesions of the Brain, .. .. .	4	2	4	2
Lesions of Spinal Cord and Nerves, ..	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy, .. .. .	1	2	1	1
Other defined Neuroses—limited to Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic Asthma, Chorea, Other Neuroses, which occurred in Infancy or Childhood (limited to Convulsions and Night-terrors).	2	3	2	3
<b>OTHER BODILY AFFECTIONS—</b>				
Hæmopoietic System (Anæmia, &c.), ..	—	1	—	1
Cardio-Vascular degeneration, .. ..	1	1	1	1
Valvular Heart Disease, .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis),	1	—	—	—
Gastro-intestinal System, .. .. .	3	3	2	2
Renal and Vesical Systems, .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Generative System (excluding Syphilis), ..	—	—	—	—
Other General Affections not above included (e.g., Diabetes, Myxædema, &c.)	3	2	3	1
Instances in which NO PRINCIPAL FACTOR could with certainty be assigned, but in which one or more Factors were ascertained, and were returned as Contributory or Associated,	—	1	—	—
NO FACTOR ASSIGNABLE, notwithstanding full history and observation.	5	13	—	—
NO FACTOR ASCERTAINED, history defective, ..	4	1	—	—
NOT INSANE ON ADMISSION, .. .. .	—	—	—	—

\* Including all patients believed to have suffered at any time in their lives from this disease.

# PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE

TABLE V.—Showing the Forms of Insanity in the Patients admitted into the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane during the year 1914.

FORMS OF INSANITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
I.—CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IDIOCY OR IMBECILITY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED:—				
Intellectual, { With Epilepsy, .. .. .	8	1	9	
Without Epilepsy, .. .. .	10	11	21	
Moral, .. .. .	1	—	1	
II.—INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE:—				
Insanity with Epilepsy, .. .. .	1	1	2	
General Paralysis of the Insane, .. .. .	6	1	7	
Insanity with the grosser brain lesions, .. .. .	10	1	11	
Acute Delirium (Acute delirious mania), .. .. .	5	1	6	
Confusional Insanity, .. .. .	9	9	18	
Stupor, .. .. .	2	3	5	
Primary Dementia, .. .. .	3	6	9	
Mania, { Recent, .. .. .	6	19	25	
	Chronic, .. .. .	0	2	2
	Recurrent, .. .. .	2	6	8
Melancholia, { Recent, .. .. .	18	20	38	
	Chronic, .. .. .	5	7	12
	Recurrent, .. .. .	2	12	14
Alternating Insanity, .. .. .	1	1	2	
Delusional Insanity, { Systematised, .. .. .	8	10	18	
	Non-Systematised, .. .. .	4	10	14
Volitional Insanity, { Impulse, .. .. .	1	1	2	
	Obsession, .. .. .	1	1	2
	Double, .. .. .	—	—	—
Moral Insanity, .. .. .	—	—	—	
Dementia, { Senile, .. .. .	6	7	13	
	Secondary or Terminal, .. .. .	1	7	7
Not Insane on Admission. .. .. .	—	—	—	
Total, .. .. .	121	131	252	

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1914.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total
Under 10 years, . . . . .	13	5	18
From 10 to 14 years, . . . . .	20	11	31
" 15 to 19 " . . . . .	20	10	30
" 20 to 24 " . . . . .	13	12	25
" 25 to 34 " . . . . .	44	42	87
" 35 to 44 " . . . . .	72	73	145
" 45 to 54 " . . . . .	90	125	215
" 55 to 64 " . . . . .	62	104	166
" 65 to 74 " . . . . .	44	89	133
" 75 to 84 " . . . . .	15	29	44
" 85 years and upwards, . . . . .	1	10	11
Total, . . . . .	394	511	905

TABLE VII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1914

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married, . . . . .	56	52	108
Single, . . . . .	329	394	723
Widowers and Widows, . . . . .	9	65	74
Unknown, . . . . .	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	394	511	905

TABLE VIII.—Showing the previous Professions or Occupations of the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1914.

PREVIOUS PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Army, . . . . .	8	—	8
Navy, . . . . .	3	—	3
Church, . . . . .	54	18	72
Law, . . . . .	8	—	8
Medicine, . . . . .	7	1	8
Students, . . . . .	34	4	38
In Trade, . . . . .	47	14	61
Farmers, . . . . .	35	4	39
Other Occupations, . . . . .	62	40	102
No Occupation, . . . . .	136	430	566
Total, . . . . .	394	511	905

APPENDIX E.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of LUNATICS and

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF ULSTER. CO. ANTRIM.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Antrim, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ballycastle, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballymena*, . . . . .	32	28	60	—	—	—	32	28	60
Ballymoney, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfast, . . . . .	14	16	30	—	—	—	14	16	30
Larne, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Lisburn, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. ARMAUGH.									
Armagh, . . . . .	3	14	17	1	—	1	4	14	18
Lurgan, . . . . .	5	22	27	—	—	—	5	22	27
CO. CAVAN.									
Bailieborough, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bawnboy, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, . . . . .	2	11	13	1	—	1	3	11	14
Cooteshill, . . . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3
CO. DONEGAL.									
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duntanaghy, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inishowen, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Letterkenny, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millford, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stranorlar, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
CO. DOWN.									
Rambridge, . . . . .	1	5	6	—	1	1	1	6	7
Downpatrick, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkeel, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newry, . . . . .	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	10	10
Newtownards, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. FERMANAGH.									
Enniskillen, . . . . .	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Irvinestown, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lisnakea, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. LONDONDERRY.									
Oplahane, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lamavady†, . . . . .	1	4	5	—	1	1	1	5	6
Londonderry, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magherafelt, . . . . .	3	3	6	1	—	1	4	3	7
CO. MONAGHAN.									
Carrickmacross, . . . . .	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	9	9
Castleblayney, . . . . .	5	7	12	—	—	—	5	7	12
Clones, . . . . .	4	5	9	—	—	—	4	5	9
Monaghan, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
CO. TYRONE.									
Castlederg, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clogher, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cookstown, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dungannon, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Omagh, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strabane, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Ulster, . . . . .	79	148	227	3	2	5	82	150	232

\* The numbers in Ballymena Workhouse include 32 males and 28 females maintained in pursuance of the Act 38 & 39 Vic. chap. 67.  
 † The numbers in Lamavady Workhouse include 1 female maintained in pursuance of an Agreement.

## IMBECILES in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1914.

IMBECILES.									Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.						
Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
CO. ANTRIM.												
2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	3	5	Astrim.
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	Ballycastle.
6	1	7	-	-	-	6	1	7	38	29	67	Ballymena.
1	3	4	-	1	1	1	4	5	1	4	5	Ballymoney.
33	16	47	1	3	4	33	18	51	47	34	81	Belfast.
2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	2	4	Larne.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	Lastown.
CO. ARMAGH.												
5	8	11	2	2	4	7	8	15	11	22	33	Armagh.
10	18	28	3	2	5	13	20	33	18	32	50	Lurgan.
CO. CAVAN.												
-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	6	6	Balleborough.
1	5	6	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	6	6	Bownboy.
7	4	11	1	-	1	8	4	12	11	16	27	Cavan.
8	5	13	-	-	-	8	5	13	9	7	16	Cootahill.
CO. DONEGAL.												
3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	Ballyshannon.
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Donagall.
-	9	9	2	-	2	7	9	16	9	16	25	Dunfinaghy.
5	11	16	-	1	1	5	12	17	7	17	24	Glenties.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	Inishowen.
2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	4	Letterkenney.
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	Milford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stranorlar.
CO. DOWN.												
5	4	9	1	-	1	6	4	10	7	10	17	Banbridge.
1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	2	Downpatrick.
-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	16	16	Kilkeel.
5	4	9	-	-	-	5	4	9	5	4	9	Newry.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newtownards.
CO. FERMANAGH.												
2	3	5	1	1	2	3	4	7	3	7	10	Enniskillen.
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	Irvinestown.
2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	Lisnaskea.
CO. LONDONDERRY.												
1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	Coleraine.
7	5	12	-	1	1	7	6	13	8	11	19	Lunawdy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Londonderry.
1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5	5	7	12	Magherafelt.
CO. MONAGHAN.												
4	-	4	1	-	1	5	-	5	5	9	14	Carrickmacross.
7	6	13	1	1	2	8	7	15	13	14	27	Castiblayney.
2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	7	13	Clones.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	Monaghan.
CO. TROCK.												
1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	Castlederg.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clogher.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cookstown.
3	2	5	-	-	-	3	2	5	4	2	6	Dungannon.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	Omagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Strabane.
138	130	268	14	13	27	148	143	291	230	293	523	Total, Ulster.

of Agreements with the Committees of the Antrim and Belfast District Asylums under Section 9  
with the Londonderry District Asylum Committee under the same Act.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.</b>									
<b>CO. CLARE.</b>									
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
Corrofin, . . . . .	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	3
Ennis, . . . . .	32	25	57	-	2	2	32	27	59
Ennistymon, . . . . .	4	3	7	-	2	2	4	5	9
Killadysert, . . . . .	4	4	8	-	-	-	4	4	8
Kilrush, . . . . .	10	13	23	-	2	2	10	15	25
Scarriff, . . . . .	8	9	17	2	1	3	10	10	20
<b>CO. CORK.</b>									
Bandon, . . . . .	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
Bantry, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Castletown, . . . . .	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5
Clonakilly, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork, . . . . .	25	63	88	2	13	15	27	76	103
Dunmahway, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fermoy, . . . . .	3	3	6	-	-	-	3	3	6
Knotock, . . . . .	6	15	21	1	-	1	7	15	22
Kinsale, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macroom, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malinbeg, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midleton, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Millstreet, . . . . .	4	20	24	2	2	4	6	22	28
Michaelstown, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skibbereen, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skull, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youghal, . . . . .	4	4	8	-	-	-	4	4	8
<b>CO. KERRY.</b>									
Oshersleeve, . . . . .	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Dingle, . . . . .	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Kenmare, . . . . .	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Killarney, . . . . .	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	7	7
Listowel, . . . . .	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Trillick, . . . . .	6	16	22	-	-	-	6	16	22
<b>CO. LIMERICK.</b>									
Croom, . . . . .	7	4	11	-	1	1	7	5	12
Kilmallock, . . . . .	18	30	48	2	3	5	20	33	48
Limerick, . . . . .	5	40	45	4	2	6	9	42	51
Newcastle, . . . . .	2	8	10	2	-	2	4	8	12
Rathkeale, . . . . .	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
<b>CO. TIPPERARY.</b>									
<b>North Riding.</b>									
Borrisokane, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nenagh, . . . . .	3	9	12	-	-	-	3	9	12
Roscrea, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thurles, . . . . .	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
<b>South Riding.</b>									
Carrick-on-Suir, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashel, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Clochar, . . . . .	6	2	8	2	-	2	8	2	10
Clochar, . . . . .	3	3	6	2	1	3	5	4	9
Clonmel, . . . . .	3	3	6	-	-	-	3	3	6
Tipperary, . . . . .	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
<b>CO. WATERFORD.</b>									
Dungarvan, . . . . .	3	3	6	-	-	-	3	3	6
Kilmacdromas, . . . . .	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4
Lismore, . . . . .	1	6	7	1	1	2	2	7	9
Waterford, . . . . .	1	28	29	-	2	2	1	30	31
Total, Munster, . . . . .	170	339	499	21	33	54	191	362	553

\*The numbers in Ennis Workhouse include 4 Males maintained in pursuance of an Agreement

in Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1914—continued.

IMBECILES.									Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.						
Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER. CO. CLARE.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	Ballyvaughan.
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	4	Corrofin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	27	49	Ennis.
13	16	29	3	-	3	16	16	32	20	21	41	Ennistymon.
1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	8	6	14	Kiladyvaert.
5	6	11	-	-	-	5	6	11	15	21	36	Kilrush.
2	4	6	-	-	-	2	4	6	12	14	26	Scariff.
												CO. CORK.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	Bandon.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	Bantry.
1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5	3	7	10	Castletown.
4	1	5	1	1	2	3	2	5	3	2	5	Clonakilty.
4	9	13	3	2	4	6	11	17	33	67	120	Cork.
4	2	6	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	-	2	Dunmanway.
4	3	7	-	-	-	4	3	7	7	6	13	Fermoy.
-	5	5	-	2	2	-	7	7	7	22	29	Kanturk.
2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	Kinsale.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Macroom.
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	2	5	Mallow.
1	5	6	1	3	4	2	8	10	9	20	29	Midleton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mildeston.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mitchelstown.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shubercroon.
2	6	8	-	-	-	2	6	8	7	10	17	Youghal.
												CO. KERRY.
2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	4	Caherdiveen.
1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	6	7	Dingle.
3	2	5	1	-	1	4	2	6	6	5	11	Kenmare.
5	5	10	-	-	-	5	5	10	5	-	5	Killarney.
7	7	14	2	1	3	9	8	17	7	15	22	Lisowal.
2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4	8	18	26	Trillick.
												CO. LIMERICK.
3	2	5	1	-	1	4	2	6	11	7	18	Croom.
7	2	9	1	2	3	8	4	12	38	27	65	Kilmallock.
5	14	19	14	-	14	19	14	33	38	56	94	Limerick.
5	3	8	2	2	4	7	5	12	11	13	24	Newcastle.
7	8	15	-	-	-	7	8	15	9	9	18	Rathkeale.
												CO. TIPPERRARY.
1	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	North Biding.
1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5	4	12	17	Borrisokane.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	Newagh.
2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	3	5	Roscrea.
												South Biding.
5	5	10	2	-	2	7	5	12	7	5	12	Carrick-on-Suir.
7	24	31	1	1	2	8	25	33	8	30	38	Cashel.
5	1	6	-	1	1	1	5	6	13	4	17	Clonbrien.
-	4	4	1	-	1	1	4	5	5	8	13	Clonmel.
												Tipperrary.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	
												CO. WATERFORD.
5	3	8	-	-	-	5	3	8	8	6	14	Dungarvan.
2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	4	6	Kilmacshannas.
1	7	8	2	-	2	3	7	10	5	13	18	Lismore.
25	37	62	6	2	8	31	39	70	35	62	97	Waterford.
142	197	339	41	19	60	183	216	399	371	578	949	Total, Munster

with the Buns District Asylum Committee under Sec. 9 of the Act, 35 &amp; 39 Vic. chap. 67.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles in

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.</b>									
<b>CO. CARLOW.</b>									
Carlow, . . . . .	8	5	8	-	2	2	8	7	10
<b>CO. DUBLIN.</b>									
Balrothery, . . . . .	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Dublin, North, . . . . .	41	51	92	4	33	37	45	84	129
Dublin, South, . . . . .	54	94	148	3	9	12	57	103	160
Rahndown, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>CO. KILDARE.</b>									
Athy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Celbridge, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Noss, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>CO. KILKENNY.</b>									
Callan, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castlecomer, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thomastown, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Uringford, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>KING'S CO.</b>									
Birr, . . . . .	5	4	9	1	1	2	6	5	11
Edenderry, . . . . .	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4
Tallamore, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>CO. LONGFORD.</b>									
Rallymahon, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Granard, . . . . .	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
Longford, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>CO. LOUTH.</b>									
Ardee, . . . . .	-	13	13	-	3	3	-	16	16
Drogheda, . . . . .	-	16	16	-	1	1	6	17	23
Dundalk, . . . . .	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>CO. MEATH.</b>									
Dunshaughlin, . . . . .	6	6	12	-	-	-	6	6	12
Kells, . . . . .	6	7	12	-	-	-	5	7	12
Navan, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oldenside, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
Trim, . . . . .	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>QUEEN'S CO.</b>									
Abbeylegg, . . . . .	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Mountmellick, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>CO. WESTMIDLE.</b>									
Athlone, . . . . .	2	3	6	1	2	3	4	5	9
Delvin, . . . . .	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Mullingar, . . . . .	2	8	10	1	1	2	3	9	12
<b>CO. WEXFORD.</b>									
Banscoorthy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorey, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Ross, . . . . .	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	4	4
Wexford, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>CO. WICKLOW.</b>									
Bainbridge, . . . . .	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Bethrum, . . . . .	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
Shillbally, . . . . .	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total, Leinster, . . . . .	132	235	367	10	53	63	142	288	430



## Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1914—continued.

IMBECILES.									Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.						
Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.												
CO. CARLOW.												
16	16	32	2	4	6	18	20	38	21	27	48	Carlow.
CO. DUBLIN.												
3	5	8	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	3	6	Balrothery.
3	14	17	2	5	7	5	19	24	50	103	153	Dublin, North.
21	16	37	3	2	5	24	18	42	81	121	202	Dublin, South.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rathdown.
CO. KILDARE.												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Athy.
1	9	10	-	6	6	1	15	16	2	15	17	Callridge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nans.
CO. KILKENNY.												
5	6	11	-	1	1	5	7	12	5	7	12	Callan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Castlecomer.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kilkenny.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Thomastown.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uringford.
KING'S CO.												
1	3	4	-	1	1	1	4	5	7	9	16	Birr.
1	4	5	-	2	2	1	6	7	1	6	7	Edenderry.
1	8	9	-	-	-	1	8	9	1	22	23	Tullamore.
CO. LONGFORD.												
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	Ballymahon.
-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	Granard.
2	5	7	1	1	2	3	6	9	4	6	10	Longford.
CO. LOUTH.												
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	Ardee.
-	3	3	3	-	3	-	3	3	-	10	13	Drogheda.
2	7	9	-	2	2	2	9	11	8	26	34	Dundalk.
CO. MEATH.												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dunshaughlin.
2	4	6	-	-	-	2	4	6	8	19	27	Kells.
5	1	6	-	-	-	5	1	6	10	8	18	Navan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oldcastle.
3	5	8	-	-	-	3	5	8	4	10	14	Trim.
QUEEN'S CO.												
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	Abbeylara.
8	8	16	-	-	-	8	8	16	8	8	16	Mountmellick.
CO. WESTMEATH.												
2	1	3	-	1	1	2	2	4	6	7	13	Athlone.
5	3	8	-	1	1	5	4	9	5	7	12	Delvin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	12	Mullingar.
CO. WEXFORD.												
7	19	26	-	-	-	7	19	26	7	19	26	Rossborough.
5	4	9	-	-	-	5	4	9	5	4	9	Gorey.
14	16	30	-	1	1	14	17	31	14	17	31	New Ross.
5	9	14	2	-	2	7	9	16	7	13	20	Wexford.
CO. WICKLOW.												
7	7	14	1	-	1	8	7	15	8	9	17	Ballinglass.
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	5	Rathfrum.
1	2	3	-	1	1	1	3	4	1	5	6	Shillelagh.
223	179	301	12	28	40	134	207	341	276	420	771	Total, Leinster.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CO. GALWAY									
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5
Clifden, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway, . . . . .	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Glennamaddy, . . . . .	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Gort, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Loughrea, . . . . .	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Mount Bellew, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oughlissard, . . . . .	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
Portumna, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2
Tennishaw, . . . . .	3	6	9	-	-	-	3	6	9
CO. LUTHER.									
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manorhamilton, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Mohill, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO. MAYO.									
Ballina, . . . . .	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5
Ballinrobe, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belmullet, . . . . .	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
Castlebar, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Claremorris, . . . . .	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	7
Killalea, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killalea, . . . . .	-	3	3	1	1	2	-	4	5
Swinsford, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westport, . . . . .	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
CO. ROSCOMMON.									
Boyle, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castlerea, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Castlerea, . . . . .	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4
Roscommon, . . . . .	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Strokestown, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO. SLIGO.									
Dromore West, . . . . .	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4
Sligo, . . . . .	2	6	8	-	1	1	2	7	9
Tobacco, . . . . .	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total, Connaught, . . . . .	34	63	97	1	5	6	35	68	103

## SUMMARY OF

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ULSTER, . . . . .	79	148	227	3	2	5	82	150	232
MUNSTER, . . . . .	170	329	499	21	33	54	191	362	553
LEINSTER, . . . . .	122	235	357	10	63	73	132	298	430
CONNAUGHT, . . . . .	34	63	97	1	5	6	35	68	103
TOTAL, IRELAND, . . . . .	415	785	1,200	35	103	138	450	828	1,278

in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1914—continued.

IMBECILES.									Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.						
Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT
CO. GALWAY.												
3	8	11	-	-	-	3	8	11	4	7	11	Ballinasloe.
5	2	7	-	1	1	5	3	8	5	3	8	Chifden.
-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	6	7	Galway.
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	4	5	Glennasmaddy.
3	3	6	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	4	7	Goat.
1	2	3	-	1	1	1	2	3	2	4	6	Loughrea.
-	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	3	4	Mount Bellew.
5	3	8	-	-	-	5	3	8	6	6	12	Oughterard.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	3	Portumna.
1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	8	12	Tulla.
CO. LEITRIM.												
4	2	6	-	2	2	4	4	8	5	4	9	Carrick-on-Shannon.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monaghan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mobill.
CO. MAYO.												
2	4	6	1	2	3	3	6	9	5	9	14	Ballina.
2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	4	Ballinrobe.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	Belmullet.
5	3	8	-	-	-	5	3	8	5	4	9	Castletown.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	Claremorris.
4	7	11	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	Killala.
3	8	11	1	1	2	5	8	13	6	12	18	Swineford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	14	Westport.
CO. ROSCOMMON.												
5	8	13	-	-	-	5	8	13	5	8	13	Boyle.
2	6	8	-	1	1	2	7	9	5	8	13	Castlerea.
2	6	8	1	-	-	3	4	7	10	8	18	Roscommon.
6	8	14	-	-	-	6	8	14	8	8	16	Strokestown.
CO. SLEIGO.												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	Dromore West.
5	1	6	-	-	-	5	1	6	13	8	21	Shp.
8	3	11	2	1	3	10	4	14	19	12	31	Tobercurry.
69	77	146	8	12	20	77	89	166	112	167	279	Total, Connaught.

## PROVINCES.

134	130	364	14	13	27	145	143	288	230	283	513	ULSTER.
142	157	339	41	19	60	183	216	399	374	678	1052	MUNSTER.
122	179	301	12	28	40	134	207	341	376	495	871	LEINSTER.
69	77	146	8	12	20	77	89	166	112	167	279	CONNAUGHT.
467	683	1,050	75	72	147	542	656	1,197	992	1,613	2,605	TOTAL, IRELAND.

## APPENDIX F.

## REPORTS ON INSPECTIONS.

## DISTRICT AND AUXILIARY ASYLUMS.

## ANTRIM DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 25TH AUGUST, 1914.

During the period that has elapsed since the 14th October, 1913, when the last visit of inspection was paid, up to the present date, 83 patients have been admitted, 45 have been discharged, and 42 have died. These changes leave on the register to-day the names of 615 patients, of which number 26 males are maintained at Ballymena Workhouse under the Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, Section 9, and one female patient is absent on trial. The number resident in the Asylum is, therefore, 588 patients, which shows a decrease of 5 since the date of the previous visit. It is satisfactory to observe that there has been practically no increase in the number of patients in this Asylum for the last five years, the number resident on 6th December, 1909 (the date of that year's inspection), having been 586, and this year 588. The sleeping accommodation is, however, insufficient for the number of patients, and there are at present in residence 57 in excess of the number for which such accommodation is provided. I trust, therefore, that the Committee will not overlook this matter, which calls for their attention.

I found the Asylum to-day in excellent order, and the whole institution appears to be maintained in a high state of efficiency, while the comfort, care, and treatment of the patients receive every consideration. The day-rooms and dormitories were all in capital order, tastefully decorated, and were all well ventilated. The beds and bedding were found scrupulously clean, and the coverings quite sufficient for this time of the year.

The dress and personal appearance of the patients was highly satisfactory, and their conduct excellent in every way. The dinner I saw served in the dining hall was good and substantial, and was evidently highly approved of.

The deaths do not call for any special remarks, being all due to natural causes, and in no case was a Coroner's inquest deemed necessary. No bed sores were found to exist at death. It speaks well for the careful supervision which the patients receive that no fatal accident, suicide, or serious casualty has taken place during the period under review.

The general health of the institution has been good: 16 patients were to-day confined to bed, but only two of these were seriously ill.

The zymotic diseases which visited the institution since last inspection were influenza and dysentery, and one death is recorded from each of these diseases.

It is pleasing to note that neither restraint nor seclusion has been used in the treatment of any patient during the period under notice.

Two male patients escaped, but both were brought back within two days.

The number of patients usefully employed is 365, including 113 who assist in the wards, the others being engaged at various kinds of outdoor and indoor work.

Religious ministrations receive every attention, and 216 men and 131 women were able to attend Divine Service on last Sunday.

Dances and concerts are given for the amusement of the inmates, 234 of whom are able to be present at such entertainments.

I was very favourably impressed by the general appearance and smartness of the staff, but I should like to hear that instruction was given them with the view of enabling them to obtain the Medico-Psychological certificate for proficiency in mental nursing.

The registers were found carefully written up to date. The Case-books and medical records are kept in a highly satisfactory manner, and reflect great credit on the Assistant Medical Officer.

25th August, 1914.

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#### ARMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

During the ten months that have passed since the last visit of inspection to this Asylum, the following changes have occurred amongst the patients:—89 have been admitted, 41 have been discharged, and 34 have died, leaving on the books to-day the names of 560 patients, in the proportion of 289 men to 271 women, thus showing an increase of 14 patients during the period under review.

This increase must be attributed, no doubt, to the continued low death rate of the Asylum, which was only 4.9 per cent. of the daily average number resident last year, as against 7.2 for the whole of the Irish Asylums.

In our last report attention was drawn to the congested state of the institution, which is now even more noticeable, owing to the increased number of patients. The sleeping accommodation provided is insufficient for the number resident, the Asylum being now overcrowded by about 74 patients.

There are also some other matters to which I should like to draw the attention of the Committee, viz.:—

- I. The dilapidated state of the tiling in many of the lavatories.
- II. The condition of the plastering in several places in the main Asylum, which has fallen off, and requires to be renewed.
- III. The painting generally throughout the old building, which also requires renewal.

- IV. The ventilation in the lavatories and bathrooms of the new building, which is bad, owing to the skylight windows being permanently closed. These windows could be made to open without any great expense.

The condition in which the patients were found was generally satisfactory, all being clean, tidy and suitably dressed. I received no complaints beyond the usual one of detention.

The beds and bedding were in good order, being clean, comfortable, and well kept.

The dinners served during my visit appeared to give satisfaction, and were quite sufficient in quantity. The behaviour of those present was excellent. Table-cloths are not provided in the main Asylum, as I understand the laundry would not be able to cope successfully with such an increase of work as this would entail. If some pictures were hung in both dining halls, they would add greatly to their general appearance.

The deaths were all from natural causes, and call for no special remarks, being such as are usually met with in these institutions.

It is pleasing to record that neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to since last visit.

The general health has been good, and no zymotic disease has occurred during the period under review.

To-day nine patients were confined to bed, but only three of these were seriously ill.

Five casualties are recorded since last visit, viz.:—(1) a fracture of the left tibia, caused by a fall through a window; (2) a Colles's fracture owing to being knocked down by another patient; (3) a cut on the throat, self-inflicted; (4) a number of cuts sustained through being struck with a chamber utensil by a fellow patient; (5) a rupture of the urethra, as the result of being kicked by a member of the male staff, who was prosecuted for the assault and found guilty, but, having regard to his long service and good character, the Court, under the Probation of First Offenders Act, did not inflict any penalty. The Committee thereupon called on him to resign his post, but subsequently administered a severe reprimand instead, and allowed him to continue in their service.

There was no fatal accident or suicide, nor was it necessary to hold a Coroner's inquest in any case during the period under review.

Seven male patients made their escape (one on three occasions), but all were brought back on the same day, except one, who was re-taken on the day following his escape.

The table of employment shows that 146 of each sex are usefully engaged at various occupations. These numbers do not include 118 who assist in the wards. Of the men, 99 are engaged in garden and farm work, and 23 at such trades as weaving, shoemaking, tailoring, painting, plumbing, etc.

The number of patients who are able to be present at Divine Service is 361. The Chaplains are most regular in their attendance at the Asylum.

Weekly dances, and monthly concerts are given for the amusement of the patients, of whom 316 are able to be present at these entertainments. Football is also played, and the usual indoor games are provided.

It is satisfactory to observe that 96 men and 68 women are taken for walks outside the grounds attached to the institution, the men once in the week and the women twice.

The strength of the staff is unchanged, viz., one attendant to about 14 patients on each side.

I should like to hear that periodical fire-drill is arranged for, so that, in the event of an outbreak of fire occurring, it would be promptly dealt with.

I must also mention that more attention to the general dusting of the institution is required, the amount of cobwebs seen throughout the Asylum being most noticeable.

The books and registers were found accurately kept.

The Case-books continue to be carefully written up to date by Dr. Allman, the Assistant Medical Officer.

10th September, 1914.

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### BALLINASLOE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 21ST AND 22ND JULY, 1914.

On the first day of the present inspection there were on the register of this institution the names of 1,488 patients, 921 males and 567 females, as against 1,446, or 887 males and 559 females, on the 3rd December, 1913, the date of the last official visit, since when 160 patients have been admitted, 66 have been discharged, and 52 died. The numbers have, therefore, been increased by 42, two of whom, however, were absent on probation, so that the actual extent of the overcrowding was 269. As mentioned in our last report, steps are being taken to provide additional accommodation for 100, but it has not yet been possible to commence this much-needed work.

The deaths in the interval since last inspection, all of which were ascribed to natural causes, were returned as due to tubercular disease in 18 per cent., and to enteric fever in two cases. The remaining causes of death call for no special remark. A post mortem examination was made in nine cases (18 per cent.).

The number of cases of zymotic disease in the same short period is considerable, 30 patients and 13 members of the staff having been attacked. Of these, 8 suffered from enteric fever, with two deaths, as already noted; 16 from diarrhoeal diseases; and 15 from tonsillitis. The cases were scattered sporadically, as to the time of their occurrence.

As might be expected in so grossly overcrowded an institution, the list of injuries to patients shown by the books was exceedingly large, but fortunately only seven proved of a serious nature, and none were fatal. The seven referred to included fracture of bones in three cases, incised wounds in three cases, and a severe scald in one. In five instances the injury was due to the violence of other patients, and in two was self-inflicted with suicidal intent. Another patient attempted suicide by stuffing a piece of cloth down his throat. There were no escapes. Neither restraint nor seclusion is recorded as having been resorted to since last visit.

Both male and female patients were neatly and suitably dressed, and their clothing was in good order.

The complaints received were either of a more or less delusional character, or were on the subject of detention. Where deemed necessary, they were discussed with the medical officers, but none were considered to demand action on our part.

The numbers in the Asylum included 78 epileptics, and 31 actively suicidal cases, while no less than 261 were returned as under special observation. There were no general paralytics, and only 31 were confined to bed on the first day of inspection, of whom 14 were seriously ill.

The patients were seen at dinner in the different dining halls. On the first day the meal consisted of cocoa, bread, and butter, and boiled rice; on the second, of bacon, cabbage and potatoes. The quantity of food appeared ample, and the quality good; the meal was decently served, and the patients, on the whole, were quiet and orderly.

Over half the patients take walking exercise daily in the grounds, and 275 are sometimes sent out to visit the circus, but none appear to go for regular walks outside, which should be possible in a considerable number of cases, under proper supervision, and would be very desirable.

Not including some 150 who merely help the attendants in the wards, the number of patients usefully employed was 518, or just under 35 per cent. This percentage is not large, and, as one direction in which it might be increased with advantage all round, upholstering is suggested. The average number able to attend the associated entertainments is more satisfactory, being nearly 50 per cent. The amusements take the form of weekly dances, theatricals and cinematograph shows, and, as mentioned above, some are sent out to the circus. Various athletic games, no doubt, are interesting to the patients to watch, and indoor games are engaged in by them, while some papers and magazine are provided where it is thought that they would be appreciated.

Divine Service is held daily and twice on Sunday for the Roman Catholic patients, of whom about 678 attend on the latter day: the Protestant Episcopalian Chaplain holds service twice a week for the few Protestant patients.

The dayrooms are variable, but a great deal of painting and decorating, as well as the provision of objects of interest, especially pictures, would be necessary to bring most of them up to the modern standard. Some, however, are so overcrowded as to be hopeless under present conditions, and in this respect the dayroom used by the male epileptics remains the worst, though others are very bad. On the whole, the dayrooms were probably as well kept as could reasonably be expected under the circumstances.

The dormitories, some of which were also grossly overcrowded, so that when occupied their atmosphere is stated to be very offensive, were in good order, and the beds and bedding in general clean. A few of the felt protectors placed between the mattresses and the wire bottoms of the beds are very much soiled, a number were ragged, and two or three were actually damp. If retained, these articles should be made in future of some material not liable to improper use by the patients. A large number of the mattresses needed re-covering and re-upholstering, which is gradually being done, and this could be expedited if the upholstering trade in the Asylum were developed as suggested above.

It was satisfactory to be informed that under-blankets and also night-shirts are being supplied by degrees to all the patients. Some of the floors of the single rooms might be painted with advantage. The separate block inhabited by the uncleanly patients cannot be considered satisfactory. In the dormitories of the wooden temporary block emergency exits would be desirable for use in case of fire.



On the whole, the sanitary accommodation was in good order, and paper, I was glad to note, is now supplied. Some of the worst of the older baths and wash-basins are about to be replaced by fittings of modern form, but, although efforts have been made to improve the bathing arrangements since last inspection, by having two bath-days weekly instead of one, the present equipment is so inadequate for the numbers that it has been found impossible to give each patient a fresh bath, and as many as four are still sometimes bathed in the same water. This matter calls for the immediate attention of the Committee.

No fault was to be found with the articles in store, except that some of the milk was slightly sour. The margarine used instead of butter was quite palatable.

The kitchens and laundry were in good order, except that some repairs to the jacketing of the boilers were needed in the former. The workshops visited called for no remark.

The work done by the Asylum Staff and patients since last visit included the erection of an excellent new coal store in concrete, and a new shelter in the exercise ground, and the refitting of disused closets in No. 3 yard.

No changes have been made in the numbers of the staff since last visit. The nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association is held by no less than 60—a very fair proportion—but it does not appear that instruction is at present being given to enable the others to obtain it.

The statutory registers were found to be properly kept, except for two columns in the Register of Admissions, which should be filled in, in future. The columns in one of the Chaplains' Books, showing the numbers attending Divine Service, were not so complete as desirable. The admission notes in the Casebooks are scanty, but the later notes, though brief, are to the point and give useful information, and extensive notes cannot reasonably be expected where the medical staff is so small. Some of the older cases, however, appear to have been overlooked.

24th July, 1914.

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#### BELFAST DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 26TH AND 27TH AUGUST, 1914.

After two days' inspection of this Asylum, I feel perfectly assured that every regard is paid to the comfort and treatment of the patients, and that the establishment maintains that high standard of efficiency by which its administration has hitherto been characterised.

In the absence of Dr. William Graham, the Resident Medical Superintendent, who is enjoying a prolonged and well-earned holiday, I was accompanied through the various buildings by Dr. S. J. Graham, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, who rendered me every assistance, and who continues to carry on the management of the institution with energy and success.

The villa-colony system at Purdyshurn continues to give the greatest possible satisfaction, and nothing can exceed the bright, airy cheerfulness of every villa, the spotless manner in which they are all

kept, and the comfort afforded to the patients therein. I look forward with much pleasure to the day when all the patients who are at present in the Grosvenor Road Asylum will be moved to Purdysburn, and I trust that that day may not be too far distant.

Since the institution was last visited in October, 1913, 201 patients have been admitted, 97 have been discharged, and 90 have died, leaving on the books to-day the names of 1,260 patients, in the proportion of 612 males to 648 females. They are distributed as follows:—

At Grosvenor Road Asylum, Belfast,	493
At Purdysburn,	731
Maintained in Ballymena Workhouse, under contract with the Board of Guardians,	36

The patients were very quiet and orderly in their behaviour, neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and I received few complaints except on the ground of detention.

The dayrooms and dormitories were bright and attractive, being well furnished with books, papers, flowers, and other objects of interest.

The beds and bedding were excellent, and left nothing to be desired.

The deaths since the date of the last visit were all from natural causes, and in no case was a Coroner's inquest deemed necessary.

Post mortem examinations were held in 22 cases.

The causes of death include tuberculosis and cerebral degeneration in 14 cases each, general paralysis in 13 cases, epilepsy in 11, senile decay in 10, and heart disease in 7. The remainder call for no special observations.

The only serious casualty to record was in the case of a male patient who sustained a fracture of the right tibia, by falling in an epileptic seizure.

The general health has been good. Amongst 18 patients whom I saw confined to bed only 5 were seriously ill.

Apart from influenza, which attacked 15 of the patients, the only zymotic disease has been erysipelas, of which there has been three cases, but no deaths are recorded from either of these diseases.

The service of the dinner was most satisfactory, the patients being placed at small tables, and the dinner was very good and quite sufficient.

The large proportion of 421 men are daily employed at various kinds of work, such as road-making, the laying out of grounds about the villas, constructing a reservoir, etc., while 407 of the women are occupied at needlework, crocheting, and knitting, and also assisting in the laundry and kitchen. These figures do not include those assisting in the wards.

The staff, with the assistance of the patients, have carried out a considerable amount of work since last inspection, including the painting and decoration of many parts of the old institution in the City; the construction of a large storage reservoir, new roads, paths, etc., at Purdysburn; the levelling, terracing, and laying out of the grounds there, as well as the rebuilding of a bridge, culvert, and the Engineer's cottage, and the laying of pipes in connection with the water supply. Some necessary painting was also done at Purdysburn.

No restraint or seclusion has been employed in the treatment of any patient during the period under notice.

Five male patients escaped, but were all brought back within a short time, with one exception, viz., a criminal lunatic, who managed to make his way to England, and was not re-taken for some months.

The ministrations of religion continues as heretofore: 851 patients are returned as attending Divine Service on Sunday last.

The staff has been increased by the addition of a third Assistant Medical Officer, and also six female attendants.

The instruction of the staff in mental nursing is to be resumed in the winter, with the view of enabling them to qualify for the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association. This qualification is at present held by seven male attendants and twelve nurses.

Amusements for the patients consist of associated entertainments, football, handball, and annual sports, besides the usual games, such as chess, draughts, cards, etc.

Since last inspection Dr. William Graham has lost the services of his senior Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Patrick, who has been appointed Resident Medical Superintendent of the Omagh District Asylum, a post for which his long and meritorious service in this institution eminently qualified him.

The various registers were, as usual, found carefully written up to date by Mr. Harper.

The Case-books and medical records were also found in order.

27th August, 1914.

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### CARLOW DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 1914.

The number of patients on the register of this institution at the time of the present inspection was found to be 515, including 274 males and 241 females, as compared with 503, or 268 males and 235 females, when it was last inspected on the 7th August, 1913, since which date 103 patients have been admitted and 49 discharged, while 42 died. The numbers have, therefore, increased by 12, and are now nearly 100 in excess of the sleeping space available, as was evident in the dormitories, so that the question of providing additional accommodation at an early date demands attention from the Committee.

It is noteworthy that only two patients died from tuberculosis since last inspection, the principal causes of death being cardiac disease of one sort or other (15 cases, or nearly 36 per cent.), which appears to be very prevalent in this institution, and exhaustion from mental disease in 7 cases. Cerebral hæmorrhage proved fatal in 4 cases, and general paralysis in 2. The remaining causes of death call for no special comment. The diagnosis was verified by autopsy in one case.

The only serious casualty was a severe contusion (and possibly fracture) of the hip, accidentally sustained.

There has been no instance of zymotic disease.

Six male patients were restrained by means of the strait jacket during the period under review, for an average of about six hours each, owing to manual violence; and one female was placed in seclusion on three occasions, for a total period of sixteen hours.

Very few complaints, and none of importance, were received from patients in the course of the inspection, although all had an opportunity of making statements had they so desired. Even requests for

discharge were not numerous, and the general atmosphere was one of contentment. The patients' attire was good and well-cared, and it was evident that they receive proper attention and kindly treatment.

Twenty-one were seen in bed, of whom only six were seriously ill, while five were being treated for violence or excitement. The number of epileptics amongst the patients was 36, and 16 were actively suicidal, 44 of these two classes being under special observation.

The patients, both male and female, were seen at dinner, which consisted of beef, potatoes, and vegetables. A little more care in picking the potatoes would have been desirable. No fault was found with the service.

It is satisfactory to note that 129 male and 55 female patients are taken for country walks once a week. The number who are able to be out in the grounds daily is 439, and 320 (about 62 per cent.) are returned as usefully employed, including some 15 per cent. who help the attendants with ward work. It is satisfactory to learn that an extension of the land for farming purposes is proposed.

Divine Service is celebrated weekly and on Church holidays for the Roman Catholics, and twice a week for the Protestants, the total number able to be present being about 386 of the former, and 21 of the latter.

The number of associated entertainments since last inspection was 11—not a large number. They took the form of concerts and band-performances, at which about a fourth of the patients were present on the average. Cricket was engaged in during the summer, and some of the patients attended the agricultural show.

The whole institution was found in admirable order. The dayrooms were cheerful, comfortable, and faultlessly kept, while the abundant supply of papers and magazines therein was a very commendable feature; the dormitories were spotless, and all the beds clean and well attended to, but some of the rooms, especially on the male side, were very noticeably overcrowded, as it was stated that in both the observation dormitories additional beds have to be laid on the floor at night. The question of overcrowding has, however, already been touched on. The single rooms were also in good order.

The excellent new sanitary annexes being erected by the Committee are now approaching completion, and will supply a very patent deficiency. The sanitary and lavatory accommodation elsewhere was well kept.

The workshops were found satisfactory, but the carpenter's shop is rather small. A hair-teasing machine would be desirable in the upholstering department on hygienic grounds, as well as to facilitate the work. The kitchen, laundry, and store-rooms were in good order, and the stores satisfactory, with the exception of the bread, which, when not quite fresh, was rather sour. The fresh meat, which seemed particularly good, is all supplied by the Asylum farm, as is also the bacon and the milk used in the institution, which must tend to economy, while ensuring satisfactory quality.

In addition to the sanitary annexes, which were being built by outside labour, the following work (by the Asylum Staff and patients) has been carried out since last visit, viz.:—erection of a large shed for budding potatoes, and of additional cow-byres and stables; a large amount of painting, decorating, and general repairs; and the levelling and planting of a part of the grounds.

No additions have been made to the nursing staff, which, therefore, remains somewhat meagre on the male side. Instruction is being

given to six male and ten female members of the staff to enable them to obtain the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, which is already held by nine attendants and six nurses.

The various statutory books and registers were duly examined and signed.

24th December, 1914.

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### CASTLEBAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 25TH AND 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

At the time of the last official visit, which took place on the 19th June, 1913, there were on the register of this institution the names of 837 patients—524 male and 313 female. Since then, 169 patients have been admitted, 86 have been discharged (of whom 67 are returned as recovered), and 74 died, leaving 846, or 524 males and 322 females. Thus, the numbers on the male side show no reduction, while those of the females have increased by nine, the overcrowding being, therefore, worse than ever. It was satisfactory to find, however, that the Committee have now moved in the matter, and at a special meeting held on the first day of the present inspection, plans for the erection of new blocks to accommodate 250 male patients, and of an isolation hospital, were approved by them. It is also proposed to equip a bakery in the Asylum, and the installation of electric light has been sanctioned; while a satisfactory arrangement has at last been arrived at with the local sanitary authorities by which it is believed that an adequate water supply will be available for the Asylum under all future circumstances. The want of water was felt more severely than ever during the past summer, when the state of affairs for months was really serious; and it is satisfactory to be assured that this deficiency is unlikely to arise in future.

The tubercular death-rate, large before, has since last visit reached the high proportion of nearly 42 per cent. of the total deaths, while lung disease, not known to be tubercular, accounts for over 9 per cent. more. The relief of the overcrowding, therefore, will be effected none too soon.

Two deaths occurred from enteric fever, of which there have been 7 cases (two amongst the staff), two from acute meningitis, two from erysipelas, and one from general paralysis. The only other instance in which the cause of death calls for comment was the case of an old woman suffering from weak heart, who was found dead in the night with her head fixed between the sash and the lower ledge of a window. An inquest was duly held, and the Coroner's Jury found that death was due to "cardiac disease accelerated by shock and panic, owing to finding herself trapped" in the window, to which she is supposed to have gone for the sake of air. The nurses in charge were exonerated from blame. A sworn inquiry was also held by this Department, as the result of which we practically concurred in the findings of the jury, as above.

Post mortem examinations were made in two cases.

In addition to the cases of enteric fever already mentioned, the other forms of zymotic disease which visited the institution were erysipelas (8 cases), and scarlatina (one case), the former, as already stated, ending fatally in two cases, although one of these succumbed

to heart failure while recovering. There were also several cases of influenza and of tonsillitis.

Eight cases of serious injuries occurred since last visit. Seven were fractures of bones (two occurring in the same patient at different times), of which four were accidental, and three the result of violence by other patients. The remaining case was an accidental dislocation of the left humerus.

Several patients attempted to escape, but were all brought back on the same day.

There has been no resort to mechanical restraint in treatment, but 44 patients are recorded as having been placed in seclusion on 677 occasions, for a total period of 7,110 hours. These, however, rightly include a number of cases in which the patients were in bed owing to illness or refusal to rise, when the doors were locked to keep other patients out, so that much of the technical seclusion might probably be avoided with sufficient accommodation, and an adequate staff. Two patients were secluded at the time of the visit.

The patients bore every appearance of being well cared for, and no complaints deserving mention were received. The clothing of all was good, but that of the women was particularly neat and sightly, every effort being made, by varying the material of their dresses, and having them properly fitted, to avoid undue uniformity, and to encourage interest in their personal appearance. There were a considerable number of excited cases, especially on the female side, and 42 patients were epileptic, while 95 were returned as being under special observation, though only 5 were actively suicidal. There were no cases of general paralysis. Forty-eight were in bed at the time of the visit, but of these only 11 were seriously ill, while 4 suffered from excitement or a tendency to violence, 21 from old age or debility, and 12 from minor ailments.

No patients are taken walking beyond the grounds, but 400 are able for exercise inside, and over 45 per cent. are usefully employed, without counting some 17 per cent. who assist the attendants in the work of the wards.

About 299 patients attend Divine Service, which has been held 77 times for the Roman Catholic, and 67 times for the Protestant patients since last inspection.

The amusements provided during the same period included hand performances by the Castlehar Band, gramophone recitals, athletic sports and football matches, and a spectacular display by the Mayo Volunteers. A dance and concert were also given at Christmas time. Some papers are provided for the male patients, but on the female side there was a conspicuous lack of them. It should be possible to secure a supply of old magazines and illustrated papers from the neighbourhood, which would be a boon to many.

Both men and women were seen at dinner on the first day of inspection, and were in general exceptionally quiet and orderly. The day being Friday, the meal consisted of potatoes and milk, and seemed sufficient in quantity. It is satisfactory to note that table-cloths have now been provided, and it is to be hoped that knives and forks will follow.

The dayrooms were in excellent order, and have been improved in many instances by a supply of brightly coloured table-cloths, and of curtains. The dearth of papers, especially on the female side, has already been alluded to. The dormitories were also satisfactory, and the beds very clean and well-kept. As yet, a considerable number of patients are unprovided with nightdresses, but most of the women

have them, and, in addition, neat nightdress cases are supplied. There are still a considerable number of the old straw beds, which are so hard to keep clean; they should be replaced by hair mattresses as soon as possible.

The lavatories were clean, but in some cases the lack of water was still evident.

The stores, workshops, kitchen, and laundry were all in satisfactory order.

The new sewage disposal installation has been completed, and is in operation since the beginning of the present year. The long-projected erection of fire-escape stairs from the upper story is at last being carried out, and will afford a much-needed additional security in case of fire. Other work since last visit includes repainting of the dining-hall, extensive plastering and painting throughout the institution, and the erection of some supplementary cooking plant.

No addition has been made to the numbers of the nursing staff, which, therefore, continues quite inadequate for properly carrying out the treatment of the patients. When so many improvements are in contemplation, it is to be hoped that this most important matter will not escape the attention of the Committee. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that a course of systematic instruction is about to commence immediately to enable nurses and attendants to qualify for the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, which as yet is not held by any of them.

The various statutory registers and books were, with unimportant exceptions, up to date, and the notes in the Case-books were more satisfactory, though those in one or two of the older volumes were overdue.

The numbers in this institution are now so large that the desirability of appointing a second Assistant Medical Officer should be considered by the Committee.

6th October, 1914.

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## CLONMEL DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 9TH AND 10TH OCTOBER, 1914.

The number of patients admitted to this institution since it was last inspected on the 17th October, 1913, is 108, of whom 83 were admitted for the first time. During the same period 44 were discharged (37 described as "recovered"), and 51 died, so that there has been an increase of 13, the present numbers being 861, or 448 males and 413 females, as compared with 848 (443 males and 405 females) at the former date. Both dayroom and dormitory accommodation are, therefore, more insufficient than ever, being overcrowded by considerably over 120 in the former case. As overcrowding tends to affect injuriously not only the bodily health of the inmates, but also their chances of mental recovery, it is to be hoped that the Committee will, without further loss of time, undertake the provision of adequate house-room for the insane poor of the district for whose well-being they are responsible. In this connection it may be noted that the proposed dormitory in the basement, to which unfavourable comment was directed in our last report, has not yet been brought

into use, but it is feared that want of space will eventually compel its occupation, although it is so sunken that, during heavy rain, surface water from the yard has been known to make its way in through the windows and run down the wall.

The deaths which have occurred since last official visit are attributed for the most part to causes such as are commonly operative in an Asylum population, but it may be noted that tuberculosis is answerable in over 25 per cent. of the cases, and melancholic exhaustion in a like proportion. In no instance was the diagnosis verified by post mortem examination, but a Coroner's inquest was held in one case, the verdict being death from a natural cause, viz., heart failure.

During the same period four serious casualties are reported, none of which, however, had a fatal issue. One patient attempted suicide by cutting his throat and chest with a piece of tin, and one was injured by a kick from another patient; the remaining two cases, both fractures of bones, appear to have been accidental (one due to falling in an epileptic seizure).

The institution is to be congratulated on having had only two cases of zymotic disease, one of enteric fever and one of influenza, both of which terminated in recovery.

Two male patients, who effected their escape together, were brought back after one and two days' absence, respectively.

There is no record of mechanical restraint since last inspection, but seclusion was resorted to in the case of three patients for 6½ hours in all. It appears, however, that one or two patients who are inclined to be violent are locked in single rooms during short periods, and in fact one was so locked up at the time of the visit. This measure should be avoided as far as possible, but in any case it must be again pointed out that every instance in which a patient is placed in a room alone during the daytime, with the door fastened or held, must be recorded as seclusion.

The patients' clothing was comfortable, and in general well-cared, especially that of the women; but in some instances on the male side it was not kept in as good repair as could be desired.

As usual, there were a considerable number of complaints of detention, and the question of the fitness of some of the patients for discharge was discussed with the Medical Officer in charge. No other complaints worth notice were received, and the patients gave the impression of being kindly treated.

Only 25 were confined to bed, and none of these was suffering from serious illness. The cases included 39 epileptics, 2 general paralytics, and 13 actively suicidal cases, and 77 were stated to be under special observation.

The male dining hall was visited on the first day of inspection, and the female on the second. The former has now been improved by a number of pictures, and the dinner in both was decently served. Owing to the failure of the contractor to deliver the fish in time, the meal consisted on the first day—a Friday—of tea and bread and butter, but on the second day there was a fish dinner. The helpings of fish did not seem very ample, but no complaints as to quantity were received.

The diet scale is unaltered, and it may be suggested that a little butter might be given for breakfast on at least some days in the week.

No arrangements have yet been made to take suitable patients for country walks, but small bodies properly attended are allowed out to



local amusements. With the exception of those usefully employed, all whose bodily health does not prevent it are taken walking daily in the grounds outside the airing courts.

The proportion of patients who are able to do some useful work is very fair, viz., about 60 per cent. This, however, includes nearly 15 per cent., who merely assist the attendants in the wards. Twenty-one male patients are engaged at skilled trades, including 5 in the shoemaker's shop who get through a large amount of work, but the starting of an upholstering department may again be suggested, both for the purpose of providing more occupation, and in the interests of economy. Of the women, no less than 177 are engaged at needlework, knitting, machine-sewing, and similar occupations.

The amusements provided for the recreation of the patients include associated dances and other entertainments, as well as outdoor games, such as cricket and football, which afford interest to many onlookers amongst the patients. About 378 are able to be present at the associated entertainments.

The Chaplains have attended as usual, and some 439 patients are present at Divine Service.

It was pleasing to observe that efforts have been made to improve the condition of various parts of the institution. More floors (especially in the male house) are now polished; pictures have been hung in many of the rooms, including the male dining hall, as mentioned; and in general it may be said that a certain amount of advance was perceptible, though the structural conditions of many parts of the old buildings render it impossible that they should ever be very satisfactory.

The dormitories and beds are well kept, and night shirts are now supplied in three of the female rooms, in addition to the observation and hospital wards on both sides, while the supply to the male house is also being augmented. The old-fashioned wooden beds, referred to in our last report, are still retained. Wire bottoms might be fitted to these when sound. Some of the single rooms were badly ventilated, and two of the wards could be improved by forming an opening above the doors, so as to ensure cross-ventilation. No. 5 corridor in the female house and the single rooms off it are in an unsatisfactory state owing to damp, and the floors here are so bad that rats are said to gain admission. In no part of the older buildings is there any general system of heating, which is so necessary in sleeping rooms occupied by enfeebled and restless patients. It may be added that some of the dormitories in the old buildings have no proper sanitary accommodation, common slop-buckets being alone provided for this purpose, and that the washing arrangements in some parts are primitive, though improvements are gradually being effected. The bathing, lavatory, and sanitary accommodation in the newer buildings is excellent.

The dayrooms in many parts of the house were in good order, and even in the older buildings efforts are evidently made to do the best that is possible in the face of faulty structure and overcrowding. More floors still might be polished in some of the female dayrooms, and additional furniture is needed in the female refractory ward.

The various workshops and stores were also visited, as well as the kitchen and laundry. In the latter a new hydro-extractor has been installed, but is not yet in working order. A washer should be provided for the foul laundry, and the desirability of an inexpensive disinfecting chamber may again be pointed out.

The new Mortuary is now complete, and forms a great improvement on the former one, a waiting-room and a post mortem room being also attached.

Amongst other structural work carried out since last visit may be mentioned improvements in the bread-store, and store-keeper's office, and the provision of a hot-water supply in the old male house, a new range of lavatory basins in the female house, and additional kitchen plant. Nearly all this work has been carried out by the Asylum Staff and patients.

The male nursing staff numbers one to 14 patients, and the female about one to 13. It is satisfactory to find that 22 hold the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, and that instruction is being given to 27 others to enable them to qualify for it. Fire-drill should be held regularly, however, instead of occasionally, as at present. In this connection it may be mentioned that a fire occurred in the male Asylum last May, when damage estimated at about £40 was caused.

Dr. Harvey continues to be assisted by Dr. J. F. FitzGerald, but the number of patients in this Asylum has grown so large that one Assistant Medical Officer cannot be considered sufficient for the work to be done, and the Committee should seriously consider the question of appointing a second. Certainly when either of the medical officers is absent on holiday, a *locum tenens* should take his place.

The various statutory registers were found written up to date, except for one column in the Register of Admissions, and the record of seclusion previously referred to. The recent Case-books were carefully written up to date, but lack of time prevents the Assistant Medical Officer from making as frequent notes on the older cases as would be desirable.

27th October, 1914.

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## CORK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 19TH, 20TH, 21ST, AND 26TH NOVEMBER, 1914.

On the first day of the last inspection of this institution, 18th November, 1913, the number of patients in residence was 1,816, including 875 males and 941 females. Since then 348 patients were admitted and 162 discharged, 35 were transferred to Youghal, and 120 died, leaving 1,847 on the register—887 males and 960 females—including one man who escaped, and has not been recaptured, but whose name has not yet been struck off. The number in residence, therefore, continues to increase, being 30 in excess of that at last inspection, and, consequently, remains in excess of the available space, a fact that was evident enough in some of the dormitories, while the building intended for an isolation hospital has still to be used as ordinary sleeping quarters. A large amount of good work has, however, been completed by the Committee within the year under review, resulting in the provision of considerable additional room by re-arrangement of the interior, but, as the new dormitories are not yet in occupation, it is difficult to judge how far they will relieve the overcrowding, especially as the space provided has not yet been accurately measured. As for this reason the amount of the further

additional accommodation which almost certainly will eventually be required cannot yet be ascertained, no extensive recommendations on the subject can usefully be made at present.

The death-rate continues satisfactorily low, having been only 5.5 per cent. during 1913, or nearly 2 per cent. under the Irish Asylums average (7.2).

The causes of the deaths which occurred since the last visit include tubercular disease in 41 cases, or 34 per cent.—a high proportion; general paralysis in 9 cases, and enteric fever in 6, while one patient died from fracture of the skull, the result of a severe blow inflicted with a brush by a fellow patient. In this case a Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts mentioned, while a subsequent inquiry on oath by this Department enabled us to exonerate the Asylum staff from all blame in connection with the unfortunate occurrence.

Post mortem examinations were made in 17 cases, or 14 per cent.

Except during the summer months (June, July, and August), enteric fever has been endemic in the Asylum up to October, attacking 21 patients and 3 members of the staff, with, as has been seen, six deaths, all amongst the former. There was also one fatal case of dysentery. The continued prevalence of the former disease, despite all precautions, including the Pasteurising of the milk supply, seems to suggest the presence of typhoid carriers.

There have been no serious casualties except that above mentioned.

Five male patients effected their escape, but of these four were brought back, after absences varying from a day to about seven weeks in one case. The remaining patient, as already noted, has not been found.

It was, fortunately, not necessary to resort to the use of mechanical restraint since last inspection, which is the more satisfactory as sedatives are scarcely at all employed in this institution. One patient was placed in seclusion, owing to maniacal violence, on two occasions, for 9 and 11 hours, respectively.

The condition of the patients was most creditable to the staff, the clothing of both males and females being good and neatly kept. Any who wished were given an opportunity of speaking with me, of which a considerable number availed themselves. The usual subject of detention formed the ground-work of most of their complaints, and any cases in which the question of discharge might arise were considered with the Resident Medical Superintendent. Complaints on a few other subjects were also received, but on inquiry and consideration were judged to be devoid of foundation.

The dining-hall was visited on the first two days of inspection, and both sexes were seen at dinner, which on the first day consisted of a good meal of pig's cheek, cabbage, and potatoes. On the second, a Friday, bread and butter and coffee were provided, fish being at present difficult to obtain owing to the war. The coffee was of excellent flavour, but a more liberal allowance of milk would be desirable. The service was satisfactory.

Sixty-seven patients were seen in bed, 28 of whom were suffering from serious illness, 18 from minor ailments, and 21 from old age or debility. The number of epileptic and suicidal patients under special observation was 232, there being 134 epileptics. None were said to be suffering from general paralysis.

No less than 696 are taken walking outside the grounds on holidays, while male patients are frequently trusted out on parole. Practically all who are not confined to bed are out of doors daily, walking or working in the grounds.

The number of patients usefully employed is excellent, being 1,283, or practically 70 per cent., in addition to 251 who only help with the ward work. Trades requiring more or less skill are well represented amongst the men, while 292 women find occupation at needle-work and knitting, and two at mat-making. Some 70 patients of both sexes are, however, engaged in picking fibre, not particularly healthy work, which would be better and much more rapidly done by a machine, while only six are employed as upholsterers, a trade which, even in view of the number of mattresses constantly needing to be re-made, might be further developed, although it must be said that the amount of work done is very good, considering present conditions.

Ministration of religion continues satisfactory, the two resident Roman Catholic Chaplains celebrating Mass twice daily, while the Protestant Chaplains visit the Asylum on Sundays and Wednesdays, and when otherwise required. Some 1,200 patients are able to attend Divine Service.

The healthy amusement of the patients also receives due attention. 84 associated entertainments having been given since last visit, which include dances twice a week, and concerts, at which about 33 per cent. are able to be present, while some are allowed to attend the local sports and football matches. Various games are engaged in, including football, and daily and weekly papers, and illustrated magazines are provided.

The whole institution was in admirable order, the dayrooms cheerful and brightened with coloured table-covers and plants, as well as with papers and books, and other objects of interest; the dormitories faultlessly clean, and the beds also clean and well-cared. Many of the mattresses, however, had worn thin, and were badly in need of being re-upholstered, while bedsteads of the old-fashioned type, so long as retained, should be provided with two mattresses, as indeed is done in some cases. The desirability of a hair-teasing machine, to facilitate the re-making of the mattresses, has already been pointed out. At the hospital some repainting would be desirable in the interests of cheerfulness, and some of the smaller wards there are rather overcrowded. Emergency exits are, it was stated, about to be provided, but this very necessary work has not yet been commenced. In the male chronic block a certain amount of additional space could easily be gained by the removal of some useless wooden partitions.

The lavatory and sanitary accommodation was in general in excellent order.

The store-rooms were well-kept and the stores of good quality, while the workshops were satisfactory, except that of the upholsterer, which seems too small. The laundry was also well-kept, and an extensive new cooking plant was in process of installation in the kitchen, which will be re-painted as soon as this work is finished.

In addition to the refitting of the kitchen, and the alterations already referred to, a large amount of miscellaneous structural work has been carried out since last inspection, partly by outside labour, but much of it by the Asylum staff and patients. Renewal of a considerable amount of woodwork in No. 2 male division, repainting

of about 1,300 square yards of outer wall, relaying drains, and laying new water-pipes, putting down some floors, and much repainting throughout the institution, may be mentioned.

Three female nurses have been added to the staff in the interval, and the proportions are now one to 15 patients on the male side, and one to 12 on the female, not counting 14 tradesmen-attendants and 3 laundresses.

Twenty-six male attendants and 2 officers, and 13 female attendants and 5 officers hold the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, but it is most unsatisfactory to learn that no instruction is being given to enable others to obtain this qualification. Such instruction is essential to the proper training of nurses and attendants, so that it is to be hoped that steps will at once be taken to remedy this deficiency.

The statutory books and registers were found to be properly kept, with the exception of one column in the Register of Admissions, which should be brought up to date. The Case-books were systematically written up in a manner creditable to the Assistant Medical Officers, by whom they are kept. The number of volumes of these records has now become very large, and it would add greatly to convenience in case-taking if the system of loose-leaf Case-books now in use in many Asylums were adopted.

In conclusion it is satisfactory to be able to record that the standard of order and good administration manifested by this institution in the past is fully maintained, and is an evidence of the capability of the Resident Medical Superintendent and other Medical Officers, and of the care which they devote to the well-being of the patients, as well as of attention to duty on the part of the subordinate staff.

9th December, 1914.

## YOUGHAL AUXILIARY ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 24TH NOVEMBER, 1914.

The number of patients in residence on the date of inspection of this auxiliary Asylum was 400, or 243 men and 157 women, so that there are vacancies for 10 patients, 7 male and 3 female. Considering the crowded state of the parent Asylum, these vacancies should be filled as soon as the difficulties which may arise in consequence of the very special class of cases alone admitted to this institution can be overcome.

Since last inspection 52 patients have been admitted, 5 have been discharged, and no less than 51 died, a death-rate of about 12 per cent. for the period since last inspection. This is about the same as that for the year 1913, and is a strangely high proportion of deaths, especially considering that the death-rate of Cork Asylum for last year was only 5.5, while the general average of the Irish Asylums is 7.2 per cent.

The causes assigned for the deaths which occurred throw little light on the subject, as not a single case of zymotic disease is recorded, and the tubercular death-rate, over 33 per cent., is approximately the same as in the parent institution. The great majority of the deaths, 33, or nearly 65 per cent., are attributed to "cardiac degeneration," a somewhat indefinite and unsatisfactory

diseased condition, to the unusual apparent prevalence of which, in this institution, attention has before been called. The only other cause of death was cerebral hæmorrhage, to which one patient succumbed.

No serious casualties are recorded, but a man was seen who had sustained a cut on the head due to a blow with a mug from another patient. The latter was about to be removed to Cork Asylum, as is always done when a patient becomes violent.

There is no record of restraint or seclusion having been resorted to within the period under review.

All the patients had an opportunity of speaking with me, but, except a very few requests for discharge, no complaints were made. Their clothing was neat, and in good order, and they bore every appearance of receiving care and attention. Six of the patients were in bed, two owing to old age or debility, and four to minor ailments. None were under special observation.

Both men and women were seen at dinner, a plentiful meal of mince, with cabbage, potatoes, and bread, the service of which left nothing to be desired. It was partaken of with apparent relish, and in an orderly manner. The dietary, as shown by the scale, appears on the whole satisfactory, though not quite so much so as that of the parent Asylum, but it is stated that most of the patients also get butter for breakfast and supper, which to a considerable extent equalises them. The other patients should, however, also be given butter at least on some days of each week.

The number of patients usefully employed is 166, or over 41 per cent., not counting 159 more (nearly 40 per cent.) who help in the wards—a very fair proportion. It is, however, understood that ability to work is considered in selecting patients for transfer. Those able to walk daily in the grounds number 187, and 32 men are sent for walks outside the grounds, a wisely granted privilege which might be extended to some of the female patients also.

The associated entertainments given for the recreation of the patients, 28 in number since last visit, included theatrical performances, concerts and dancing, and were attended on the average by no less than 232 patients. Music, a gramophone, and games, including bagatelle, were also provided.

The Resident Chaplain visits the institution daily, and Mass has been celebrated for the patients on 150 occasions, some 240 having been able to attend.

The dayrooms and dormitories, and in fact the whole institution, including stores and workshops, were found in admirable order, reflecting much credit on the Manager and her staff. The beds were excellently kept, and all were provided with under-blankets, while about 80 men are now given night-dresses, in addition to all the female patients. The other men, it was stated, refuse to wear them. The lavatories were clean and well-kept, but the flushing arrangements were very stiff, and should be freed.

A considerable amount of work in the shape of repairs, renewals, and small improvements has been carried out by the staff and patients since last visit, including the painting of part of the interior.

Fire-drill was held three or four times during the summer, but this is scarcely sufficient, and it is suggested that it should take place once a month. To carry out the drill, properly, however, the Urban District Council should provide a key for the hydrants outside the buildings, for the mere safety of which latter also it is necessary that the staff should have access to the water supply.

No change has taken place in the staff since last visit.

The various books and registers were found in good order, with the exception of the Case-books, some of the cases in which had had no note made on them for over a year, while no admission notes had been written in since June in the case of the females, and July in that of the males. It may be added that what notes there were could not be considered to form a satisfactory or useful record of the cases. The Visiting Physician has for some time been absent through illness, as was learned with regret, but it is the duty of his *locum tenens* to carry out this important part of his functions as laid down by the statutory Regulations of the institution.

9th December, 1914.

### DOWNPATRICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 23RD AND 24TH JULY, 1914.

During the period that has elapsed since the last visit of inspection to this Asylum, on the 11th October, 1913, there have been 115 admissions, 59 patients have been discharged, of whom 51 had recovered, and 47 have died. As the result of these changes there are now on the books the names of 789 patients, 417 of whom are of the male, and 372 of the female sex. These figures include three patients who are absent on probation.

It gives me great pleasure to report that I have found the patients in a highly satisfactory condition: their clothing was excellent in quality, well fitting, and neat in appearance. I conversed with as many as wished to enter into conversation. Many of them referred to the kindness of the staff, there being an entire absence of anything approaching a complaint (except on the ground of detention) from any of the patients. Nothing could be more pleasing than the bright, cheerful, and comfortable appearance not only of the day-rooms and corridors, but also of the single rooms, especially on the female side. The dayrooms are abundantly supplied with papers, books, plants, games, etc., while canaries are seen in several of the rooms, as well as other objects of interest which tend so much to the contentment and tranquillity of the inmates. The dormitories were all clean, in excellent order, and well ventilated, and the state of the bedding was all that could be desired.

I was present at the dinners served in the dining hall on both days of my visit. Nothing could have been more orderly, and general appreciation of the dietary was expressed by all those of whom inquiry was made. The general diet scale is most liberal, and the amount of extras given to sick and debilitated patients speaks well for the care and treatment they receive.

I was particularly struck with the appearance of the exercise grounds, which are prettily laid out with shrubs and flower beds, all well kept.

The admirable condition in which I found the institution is no doubt to be attributed to the careful attention which the Committee give to every detail of the management, and to the able manner in which they are supported by the Resident Medical Superintendent, who brings to his work remarkable zeal and efficiency, and spares no

pains in the discharge of his onerous duties: It is satisfactory to note that, although the Committee maintain the patients committed to their care at a standard of comfort well above the average, no undue burden is thrown on the ratepayers, as, according to the most recently published accounts, the cost per patient is less than the average for all the Irish District Asylums, and has, in fact, varied very little from what it was ten years ago, notwithstanding that in the meantime a steady increase in prices has taken place. The high percentage of the recoveries on the admissions (44.6 in 1913) shows that the Asylum is fulfilling its primary function as a mental hospital. The death-rate (6.8 per cent.) is below the average. The Committee must find in these considerations some reward for the time and trouble given to, and the money which has been spent on the Asylum.

The deaths were due to natural causes, all of them being such as are usual in Asylums, and in 21 cases the cause was verified by post mortem examination. In no instance was a bed-sore present, a fact which reflects creditably on the nursing staff.

In 18 cases the deaths resulted from cardiac disease, in 6 from general paralysis of the insane, in 5 from phthisis, in 4 from cancer, and in 3 from epilepsy, while tuberculosis, peritonitis, apoplexy, meningeal tumour, intestinal stasis, cerebral disease, and pneumonia were accountable for the remainder.

It is pleasing to record that no necessity has arisen for a Coroner's inquest.

Fractures of bones were accidentally sustained by four patients, two caused by falls and one owing to being thrown down by another patient. The remaining case was that of a female patient, aged 70, who was found suffering from a fracture of the right femur, which she had probably sustained through slipping on the floor. This patient died a few weeks after the injury was noticed, and the cause of death was stated to be exhaustion following fracture, cardiac disease, and atheroma.

The health of the inmates has been most satisfactory: only nine patients were confined to bed on the second day of my visit.

No restraint has been used in the treatment of any patient during the period under notice, but it was found necessary to use seclusion with a male patient on 16 occasions for a total of 192 hours. This patient was suffering from acute mania with paroxysms of extreme violence, during which he endeavoured to kick and bite those in charge.

Two male patients managed to make their escape, but both were brought back to the Asylum on the following day.

The table of employment shows that 265 men and 235 women are daily engaged at various kinds of work, but of these numbers 151 males and 102 females are returned as assisting in the wards.

The religious ministrations receive every attention, and 241 men and 220 women were able to attend Divine Service on last Sunday.

Among the improvements carried out during the year, I may mention the erection of a water-softening plant in connection with the steam boilers, etc., at a cost of £300.

A good staff of attendants is maintained on the male side, being in the proportion of one attendant to about 12 patients, but on the female side there are five vacancies, owing to the difficulty of getting suitable girls, and at present this portion of the institution is understaffed.



Eighteen members of the male and two of the female staff hold the Medico-Psychological Association's certificate for mental nursing, and instruction is given to the other members so that they may also obtain this qualification.

For the amusement of the inmates, dances, concerts, variety entertainments, theatrical performances, &c., are given, at which 259 are able to be present.

The various registers were all found carefully written up to date. The medical records and Case-books are kept in an efficient manner.

24th July, 1914.

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### ENNIS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 21ST OCTOBER, 1914.

The number of patients on the register of this Asylum on the day of inspection was 525,300 males and 225 females, as against 503, or 284 males and 219 females when the institution was last visited on the 30th October, 1913, so that an increase in the numbers has once more to be recorded, and the overcrowding is more serious than ever, yet the arrangements with reference to the provision of additional accommodation are still incomplete. The matter is, however, under consideration, and it is to be hoped that some final conclusion will soon be attained.

The above numbers include four male patients boarded at Ennis Workhouse under the Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9.

The number of admissions during the period under review was 96, of whom 75 are stated to be "first admissions"; the discharges were 52; and there were 22 deaths, mostly from causes requiring no special comment. The very large proportion of the last—over 36 per cent.—attributed to tubercular disease, must, however, be pointed out, as suggesting one of the results of overcrowding. The diagnosis was verified by autopsy in four cases.

Fifteen patients and 13 members of the staff were attacked by influenza, the only zymotic disease which visited the Asylum since last inspection. All recovered.

During the same period there were four serious but non-fatal casualties, including two fractures of bones, a dislocation of the shoulder, and an extensive incised wound of the scalp. Two of these were caused by the violence of other patients, one was due to accident, and one was the result of a suicidal attempt.

A male patient made his escape, but was brought back the same day.

Mechanical restraint by means of gloves was resorted to in the cases of two patients, for a total period of 504 hours, in order to prevent removal of surgical dressings. No use of seclusion was recorded in the books, but in the course of the inspection several patients were found to be locked in single rooms alone, and it was gathered that this is done in the case of some patients confined to bed. Even, however, when the object of securing the doors is to prevent sick patients from disturbance, it still constitutes seclusion, and requires to be entered as such in the register.

The patients were comfortably clad, and the women in particular were neat in their attire, the men fairly so. The four patients in the workhouse, who were seen later, were also comfortably dressed, but one was not so clean in his person as he might have been.

The only complaint received, except on the usual subject of detention, was made by a man who said that the food was insufficient. All others who were questioned on the subject stated that they had enough to eat, and it did not appear that the complaint was well-founded. It may be added that the dietary, as shown by the scale, is ample in quantity.

The dining-hall was visited during dinner, which was a good meal of bacon, cabbage, and potatoes, and appeared to be eaten with relish. The inadequate size of the dining-hall necessitates three services, thus adding unnecessarily to the work of the small Asylum staff.

Only ten patients were confined to bed, three owing to violence or excitement and seven seriously ill. There were in the institution 24 epileptics, and 18 suicidal patients, all under special observation.

It is satisfactory to find that the practice of taking some of the patients for country walks is continued. About fifty women enjoy this privilege once a week, while two men are taken out every day. The number walking daily in the open grounds is 338, but some 30 are altogether confined to the airing-courts.

The proportion of patients usefully employed continues very good, being about 66 per cent., even if those who merely assist the attendants in the wards—some 14 per cent.—be excluded. Forty-five of the male patients are engaged in trades, mostly requiring a certain amount of skill, and it may be noted that all the baking of the institution, as well as all tailoring and hoot-making for the patients, is carried out by them under the direction of the Asylum staff, while the condition of the mattresses throughout the institution reflects credit on the upholsterers. Of the female patients 41 are employed at needlework, and 54 at knitting, while four do fancy work.

About 275 patients attend Divine Service, but it was stated that considerably more could do so if the accommodation permitted, as the Chapel has become quite too small for the present numbers. It may also be added that it requires to be re-decorated.

Twenty-nine associated entertainments have been given since last visit, at which an average of 202 patients have been present. Musical and other performances, weekly dances, visits to the circus, and a seaside excursion have afforded healthy amusement, in addition to games such as cricket, handball, and billiards.

In its general condition, the house on the male side showed a marked inferiority to the female department. In the latter, notwithstanding the difficulties caused by the work which is proceeding, the dayrooms were cheerful and well kept, as were also the dormitories, the beds in general being clean and in good order, whereas in the former the dayrooms were cheerless and shabby, with dilapidated and out-of-date furniture, and the beds, although on the whole fairly well-kept, were in some cases dusty, and in a considerable number the wire mattresses were broken and needed renewal. One dormitory and a single room smelt offensively. The floor of the corridor in No. 3 male division (ground floor) which was being patched, is in a thoroughly bad state, the joists apparently rotting with damp, while rats are stated to make their way through it. It should be replaced altogether by tiles or hard wood laid on concrete,

Practically the whole department stands badly in need of repair and painting, in addition to some new furniture. The lack of papers and books was very evident in the dayrooms, though it was stated that some of the former are provided. In a considerable number of the single rooms there were no bedsteads, owing to the habits of the occupants: in such cases two mattresses should be provided. Very few of the single rooms are warmed, and none of the older dormitories. The dormitories over the stores, in addition to being overcrowded, are unprovided with sanitary accommodation except in the form of slop-buckets. Even night chairs would be an improvement.

Most of the baths are dilapidated, and a few are unfit for use, while much of the sanitary accommodation is antiquated and in poor order.

The store-rooms are too small, and the clothing-store might have been more neatly kept. Most of the stores were satisfactory, but it appears to be the custom to keep some of the milk over two nights before use, and this portion was in consequence sour and unsuitable for drinking, though it was proposed to serve it to the patients with porridge. Some better arrangement, ensuring that the milk shall be used only while fresh, is required without delay. The workshops are also small, but the carpenter's shop is to be enlarged.

The much-needed remodelling of the laundry, and the other improvements, now some time projected, which were mentioned in our last report, have not even yet been taken in hand, but the structural alterations in the female wing have made considerable progress, through still some way from completion. Other work carried out by the Asylum staff and patients since last visit includes the installation of a new bath, the erection of a new stove in the male observation dormitory, and a considerable amount of general painting and plumbing in different parts of the institution.

Notwithstanding the increase in the numbers of patients, no additions have been made to the staff, and there is now only one attendant to every 20 male patients or thereabouts, and one nurse to about 17 females. These numbers are quite insufficient for the proper treatment of the insane, and the matter urgently requires the attention of the Committee.

I regret to have to report again that no member of the staff holds the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, but Dr. Garry, the Assistant Medical Officer, proposes shortly to commence a course of instruction in "first aid," which can be made to serve for the preliminary examination of the Association.

The registers and books were found in order, with the exception of that containing the record of seclusion already referred to, and the Case-books were written up to date by Dr. Garry.

29th October, 1914.

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#### ENNISCORTHY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 18TH DECEMBER, 1914.

The number of patients on the register of this institution at the time of the present visit showed an advance of 26 on that when the last inspection took place (4th July, 1913), there being 570, or 275

males and 295 females, as against 544-266 males and 278 females—at the earlier date. The overcrowding of the female dormitories is, therefore, becoming serious, whilst that of the dayrooms on both sides is extreme, the number of patients in them being about 250 in excess of the available space. This matter, therefore, urgently demands attention from the Committee.

In the interval between the two inspections 134 patients were admitted, 58 were discharged (of whom 48 are returned as recovered), and 50 died, the chief assigned causes of death being organic brain disease (including softening) 20 per cent., exhaustion, 18 per cent., and phthisis, 14 per cent. One death was due to influenza, which attacked four patients and two members of the staff, the only other instances of zymotic disease being a case of erysipelas, and another of measles, both of which recovered.

Post mortem examinations were made in six cases.

The serious casualties in the period under review numbered six, including a contusion of the face, and five fractures of bones, two of which, it may be noted, occurred in struggles with attendants, while in two others the cause was not elicited.

Restraint has not been resorted to, but 11 patients of each sex were placed in seclusion on 218 occasions for a total period of 2,418 hours in all—a very considerable figure.

The patients were found clean, neat, and well dressed, and bore every appearance of receiving good care. No complaints deserving special mention were received. Fifteen patients were confined to bed at the time of the visit, but of these 11 were suffering merely from minor ailments, or from old age and debility. The number of epileptics in the institution was 32, and 12 patients were actively suicidal, while of these two classes 39 were under special observation.

Both dining halls were visited during dinner which consisted of excellent vegetable soup, fish, and potatoes, and was satisfactory, except that more care in picking the potatoes would have been desirable. The patients on the whole were well-behaved and orderly.

Two hundred and twenty are able to take walking exercise daily in the grounds, and ten male patients go outside occasionally, which latter number might be increased with advantage.

In addition to nearly 17 per cent. who help in the wards, about 44 per cent. are usefully employed, the work done in the institution including the weaving not only of all the tweed and flannel required for the inmates, but also of coloured cotton fabric for dresses, as well as the making of the patients' clothing and boots, and the baking of all the bread required, all of which, while affording useful occupation to the patients, must considerably reduce the expense of maintenance. It might, however, be suggested that attention should be turned to upholstering also.

For the healthy recreation of the patients, dances are given weekly, and cinematograph performances from time to time, the number attending these associated entertainments being about 250, while some patients are sent to the local theatre and the picture house.

Ministration of religion continues to be satisfactorily provided for, and some 256 Roman Catholics and 13 Protestants were present at the respective Services on the Sunday preceding the inspection. Both Chaplains have been assiduous in their attendance.

The various dayrooms and dormitories were clean and well-kept, as were also the single rooms, but the dayrooms and some of the female dormitories were overcrowded. Attention must again be

called to the first single room in No. 1 male division, which is quite unfit for occupation, as owing to the fact that the window does not open on the outer air, but only on a dayroom, there is little light, and no proper ventilation. A little more attention on the part of the official whose duty it is to replace broken glass would also be desirable. The beds were very clean and were well looked after, except that a number of mattresses required re-covering. It is satisfactory to note that night-dresses are now provided in the male as well as the female observation dormitory, and it is to be hoped that they will gradually be further extended. An effort might be made to increase the cheerfulness of the dayroom used by the male working patients, but those on the female side left nothing to be desired in this respect.

The sanitary and lavatory accommodation was well-kept, as were the workshops, kitchen, and laundry, as well as the store-rooms, while the stores were of good quality.

Since last visit a new oil engine and air-lift have been installed, the house for the accommodation of which was erected by the Asylum staff and patients, who also rebuilt part of the boundary wall and repaired the southern water tower.

No alterations have been made in the numbers of the nursing staff since last visit. Thirteen are now undergoing instruction to enable them to obtain the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, which is already held by twelve attendants and three nurses.

Fire drill is now carried out by the Engineer once a month, as far as is possible, in the absence of a general fire-alarm throughout the institution.

The various books and registers were found in order, except that one or two columns in the Register of Admissions had not been filled in. The notes in the Case-books were good, giving useful particulars of the cases, and do credit to Dr. Kennedy, the Assistant Medical Officer.

Kilcarberry power-station, where six working patients are accommodated, was visited in the afternoon, and their quarters found in good order and sufficiently comfortable.

30th December, 1914.

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## KILKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 19TH NOVEMBER, 1914.

I visited this Asylum to-day, and can report favourably on the general condition in which it is maintained. The wards, dormitories, and single rooms were all found clean and well-kept, and the beds and bedding in excellent condition. Night-shirts are given to all the patients, and under-blankets are also provided. During my visit the patients were most orderly, and little excitement or dissatisfaction of any kind was observed. Both sexes were clean and tidy in their dress, which was sufficiently warm and in good repair. I received no complaints, apart from appeals for discharge, which speaks well for the general contentment of the inmates and the care and treatment they receive.

The dinner which I saw served consisted of bacon, cabbage, potatoes and bread. No fault could be found with the service, and many of the patients expressed themselves as quite satisfied with the diet they receive. Butter is given for both breakfast and supper, but the quality of this article as supplied for supper to-day was decidedly bad. I was informed that this was owing to its being the end of a firkin, and that as a rule the quality is very fair. That which I saw in the stores was quite passable. When it becomes tainted, however, butter should not be given out for use.

At the present crisis the time does not seem opportune to ask the Committee to incur any heavy expenditure, but there is one matter to which I should like to draw their attention, viz., the want of any system of heating in the Lacken Annexe. During my visit, I found the dormitories and dining-hall in this building bitterly cold, and I trust the Committee will consider the question of introducing some method of heating this part of the Asylum, as soon as it appears to them reasonable to do so.

The lavatories were all found clean and well kept, but those on the male side would be much improved by the addition of some mirrors, and also by supplying hair brushes and combs. Toilet paper is also required. This is a cheap article, and there is no doubt that, in the institutions where it is supplied, the tearing up of sheets, shirts, books, magazines, etc., is very much lessened.

I was disappointed to find many of the floors on the male side unpolished, an omission which detracts greatly from the appearance of the wards and corridors, and although highly polished floors may to some slight extent increase the number of accidents, owing to falls, etc., still it must be remarked that a polished floor is kept clean more easily than a washed one, and is more hygienic; that its appearance is much superior; that the polishing gives occupation to many patients who would otherwise be unemployed; and that it is the rule rather than the exception to find the floors highly-polished in all well-kept Asylums. The objection on the score of danger of accidents can easily be overcome by laying down strips of matting, as has been done on the female side.

In the laundry the concrete floor is water-logged, and badly in need of being relaid, and the kitchen floor also requires attention.

Many parts of the interior of the building would be improved by painting, and the stores by a general dusting and cleaning.

Since 21st November, 1913, when the last statutory visit was paid, there have been 72 admissions, 34 patients have been discharged, and 24 have died. There are now on the books the names of 513 patients, viz., 265 males and 248 females, which shows an increase of 14 during the period under notice.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, tuberculosis being responsible for 11, and senile decay for 6.

It is satisfactory to record that no fatal accident or serious casualty of any kind has occurred since last visit.

The general health has been good. Nine patients were to-day confined to bed, but only three of them were seriously ill. Influenza was the only zymotic disease reported since the last inspection, 3 of the patients and 3 of the staff having been attacked by it, but none of the cases ended fatally.

The registers of restraint and seclusion show that four patients were secluded, each on one occasion for a total duration of about 17

hours, and that two patients, in order to prevent self-injury, were restrained by means of a camisole for 165 hours, and by locked gloves for 22½ hours in all.

A male patient escaped but was brought back on the following day.

One male attendant has been added to the staff, which is in the satisfactory proportion of one attendant to about 11 male patients, and one nurse to about 12 females.

It is disappointing to learn that only three members of the staff take advantage of the instruction given by the medical officers to enable them to obtain the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing, which is at present held by only one female and ten male attendants.

The ministration of religion continues to receive every attention. The Chaplains are most regular in their attendance at the institution, and on last Sunday 263 patients were present at Divine Service.

The amusements consist of bioscope entertainments, concerts, a picnic, and some hand performances.

The practice of taking patients out for walks in the country is not carried out in this Asylum. It would be a great advantage if this practice were instituted, as it relieves the monotony of Asylum life, and helps to dispel that feeling of prison captivity from which so many of the insane suffer.

The total number of patients employed to-day was 321, viz., 166 males and 155 females, of whom 50 men were engaged in the farm or garden, and 60 women at needlework or knitting.

The various registers, including the Case-books, were found written up to date.

19th November, 1914.

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## KILLARNEY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

In our annual report, dated 16th November, 1911, we stated that this Asylum was one of the very few District Asylums in Ireland that was not overcrowded. Unhappily, however, that state of affairs no longer exists, as to-day I found 699 patients in residence, which shows an increase of 60 since the date referred to, and the number now resident exceeds the number for which accommodation is provided. It is difficult to account for the steady increase which has taken place in the number of patients in this institution, as the death rate last year was something over the average of the Irish Asylums, and I fear the increase must be attributable to the unfavourable character of the admissions from the point of view of probable recovery, owing to the number of senile demented and cases of congenital defect amongst them. The fact, however, to be faced is that the Asylum is overcrowded, and I must draw the attention of the Committee to the matter. The isolation hospital, which is at present disused, would relieve the congestion, if put in order to receive patients.

Since the date of last visit, on the 2nd and 3rd July, 1913, 193 patients have been admitted, 121 have been discharged, and 53 died, leaving the names of 699 patients on the register, in the proportion of 385 men to 314 women.

The deaths which occurred were all from natural causes, and in no case was a Coroner's inquest held.

Tuberculosis accounted for 13 deaths, exhaustion for 7, heart disease for 6, senile decay and brain atrophy for 5 each: the remaining 17 call for no special remarks.

It is unsatisfactory to note that in only two cases was the cause of death verified by post mortem examination.

It is pleasing to record that no suicide or fatal accident has occurred, and no serious casualty of any kind has taken place during the period under review.

The only zymotic disease reported since last inspection was one case of enteric fever, and one case of enteritis; the latter, unfortunately, proved fatal.

No seclusion has been used in the treatment of any patient, but restraint by means of gloves was found necessary with one male patient, in order to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, for a total number of 48 hours.

On the female side the general condition of the patients was satisfactory, all being clean, tidy, and suitably dressed, but on the male side the condition of the patients left much to be desired, their clothing in many cases being much worn.

The beds and bedding throughout the institution were found clean and generally in good order, but in some cases there were no under-blankets, which are now usually found in all Asylums.

Some of the lavatories were deficient in hair brushes and soap.

I was present at the dinner served in both the male and female dining-halls. It appeared to give general satisfaction, and I received no complaint with regard to the diet. I hope to see self mugs introduced instead of the tin ones now in use, and also to see glass carafes containing water placed on the tables. The behaviour of the patients was excellent. Both dining-halls would be improved by the hanging of some pictures in them.

Since last visit many of the walls and ceilings throughout the building have been re-plastered, some of the ceilings have been sheeted in pitch pine, several wards have been re-painted, and the walls of a lavatory and bathroom tiled.

The table of employment shows that 109 of each sex are daily engaged at useful work, excluding 242 who assist in the wards.

Divine Service is regularly celebrated in the institution, and about 190 patients are able to attend.

The amusements provided consist of associated entertainments, dances, gramophone, football, bandball, bagatelle, cards, etc. The bagatelle table requires a cover, as no play can take place on it in its present state.

The general health appears satisfactory: 30 patients were to-day confined to bed, but only three of them were seriously ill.

The internal and external hydrants have been supplied with new hose-pipes, and I was glad to learn from Dr. Griffin that in future regular fire-drill is to take place once a month. It would be advisable, I think, to supply the Charge-Attendant of each ward with a key of the hydrant box, so that no delay should take place in the event of fire.

Before concluding this report, I must refer to a few matters that appear to require attention. A number of the wards throughout the institution would be greatly improved by being re-painted and plastered. Such works are at present in progress, but one painter and one plasterer are unable to cope successfully with the amount



of work to be done. The supply of books, papers, and magazines in the dayrooms appears scanty. The condition of the male attendants' rooms is not satisfactory. The Head Attendant should see that these rooms are kept in a clean and tidy condition. The store-rooms in the various divisions are untidy, and should be kept in better order. The female attendants are badly supplied with furniture for their rooms. It is usual to find wardrobes and washhand stands supplied, and I think such articles might be provided in this Asylum. The tiling in the lavatory attached to No. 13 dayroom requires to be seen to.

Owing to the increase in the number of patients the strength of the staff cannot be considered sufficient. The Committee would act wisely by again strengthening it on both the male and female sides.

I was glad to hear that a course of training is to be given to the staff, in order that they may present themselves for the Medico-Psychological Association's examination for the certificate of proficiency in mental nursing.

The registers and Case-books were found written up to date.

24th September, 1914.

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#### LETTERKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 16TH JULY, 1914.

The changes among the patients in this Asylum between September 6th, 1913, when the last visit was paid, and my visit to-day have been as follows:—135 have been admitted; 72 have been discharged; and 46 have died, leaving on this date the names of 737 patients on the books, in the proportion of 468 males to 269 females, and showing an increase of 17 patients during the ten months under review.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year 1913 was 47.2, which must be considered satisfactory. The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the same period was 7.7.

The causes of death in the cases terminating fatally since last visit are recorded as tuberculosis in 14 cases, congestion of the lungs in 5 cases, heart disease in 4 cases, debility and senile decay in 7 cases, while pleurisy, cancer, apoplexy, and maniacal or melancholic exhaustion were accountable for the majority of the remainder.

A Coroner's inquest was held in two cases. One was that of a male patient who died suddenly in the hospital. This patient was 66 years old, and had been feeble in health for several years. The cause of death was heart failure, following on a debilitated state of health. The other case was that of a female patient aged 74, who was found dead in bed by the night nurse on her last round. The cause of death was apoplexy.

No fatal accident or suicide has occurred since last visit, and it is satisfactory to record that only one serious casualty was sustained, viz., the fracture of a collar bone, caused by a fall in an epileptic fit.

One case of influenza is the only zymotic disease which occurred during the period under review.

Apart from the prevalence of tubercular disease, the health of the inmates is quite satisfactory. I found 18 patients confined to bed, but 9 of these were in bed owing to old age or debility.

It is very pleasing to report that neither restraint nor seclusion has been employed in the treatment of any patient since last visit.

Seven male patients managed to effect their escape, but all were brought back on the day they escaped, except one who was away for a night.

The number of patients employed to-day (exclusive of those assisting in the wards) was 137 men and 90 women, which does not appear a large proportion out of a total of 468 males and 269 females.

The various Chaplains attend at the Asylum every week, and also when required for the sick. On last Sunday Divine Service was attended by 244 men and 137 women.

The condition of the patients as regards clothing and personal tidiness was highly satisfactory. Many of them claimed their liberty, but I received no complaints calling for mention, and as a rule they seemed comfortable and contented with their treatment.

I was present at the dinner, which consisted of soup, bacon and cabbage, and plenty of potatoes. It was well cooked, nicely served, and apparently appreciated. The behaviour of the patients, generally speaking, was quiet and orderly.

The dormitories and single rooms were all found in excellent order, and the beds and bedding very clean. A number of mattresses, however, were lumpy and badly teased, and require to be re-made. It was highly satisfactory to find that all the patients, both male and female, are now supplied with night shirts. A considerable number of the old iron bedsteads without springs are still in use, and I suggest, for the consideration of the Committee, that they should introduce each year a small number of the Lawson-Tait spring beds, so that in a few years each patient would be provided with one. I should also like to see the few remaining straw ticks replaced by hair mattresses.

The male dining-hall has been much improved by having a new floor laid down, and if some pictures were now hung in this room, and also in the female dining-hall, they would add much to their general appearance.

The tiles in the scullery are very much worn, and require to be renewed.

In the new block the ground floor has all been re-painted, and now looks bright, fresh, and attractive.

Weekly dances are given for the amusement of the patients; some are taken to a local circus; football and handball are also played, and the usual indoor games, such as bagatelle, cards, draughts, etc., are provided. I should like to see a more liberal supply of books and illustrated papers in the various dayrooms.

It is disappointing to again record that no instruction is given to the staff so as to enable them to obtain the Medico-Psychological Association's certificate in mental nursing. At present 27 members of the male staff hold this certificate, but only one female, viz., the Head Nurse.

The various registers were found accurately kept, and the Case-books carefully and regularly written up to date.

16th July, 1914.

## LIMERICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 22ND OCTOBER, 1914.

The number of patients admitted to this institution since it was last inspected, on the 22nd and 23rd October, 1913, was 97, the number discharged was 54, while 55 died, so that there has been a reduction of 12, the figures showing 681 on the register (380 males and 301 females), as compared with 693, or 387 males and 306 females, on the former occasion. Although this reduction is satisfactory, so far as it goes, it is too small sensibly to affect the overcrowding, and the need for additional accommodation continues as great as ever. It is, therefore, most unfortunate that so great an increase in the cost of building has taken place owing to war conditions that the Committee have felt themselves obliged to postpone, for the present, the erection of the projected new wing, although they intend to proceed with the enlargement of the Chapel, and the alteration to the Mortuary. It must only be hoped that matters in the building trade will soon return to their normal condition so far as to permit the original scheme, the plans for which have been approved by the Lord Lieutenant, to be carried out in its entirety.

Of the deaths that have occurred since last visit, the number attributed to lung affections is noteworthy, being 32, or over 58 per cent. of the whole, while the tubercular death-rate, nearly 35 per cent., is also unusually high. Cardiac disease of various kinds is also credited with a considerable number, viz., 12. The diagnosis was verified by autopsy in 13 cases, or nearly 24 per cent.

The institution is once more to be congratulated on the absence of any record of zymotic disease during the period since last inspection, while the serious casualties number only two, neither of which was fatal, namely, a fracture due to falling in an epileptic seizure, and a severe cut sustained in an attempt to get through a window.

One patient escaped, but was brought back on the following day.

There is no record of seclusion during the same period, but three patients were restrained by means of the strait jacket for an aggregate period of 91 hours, owing to excitement and violence in two cases, and to prevent the removal of surgical dressings in the third. There has, therefore, been a very marked reduction, as compared with the previous year, in the use of these methods of treatment.

The patients presented the appearance of receiving good care, their clothing being suitable and neatly kept.

In addition to the usual complaints of detention, there were one or two somewhat vague allegations of ill-usage, but the opinion was arrived at that they were devoid of foundation. One man complained that vegetables (in which category he apparently did not include potatoes) are only given once a week. This appears to be the case at present, but I was given to understand that other vegetables are provided oftener when in season.

All the services of dinner—two in each dining-hall, owing to want of space—were seen, and consisted of a plentiful meal of Irish stew for the better patients, who partook of it in an orderly manner, and of soup and bread for the more troublesome cases. The service was neatly carried out, due regard being paid to civilised usage. The diet scale continues as before, and is ample and varied.

The cases in the establishment included 41 epileptics, and 39 with actively suicidal tendencies, and 47 were under special observation. Fifteen patients were confined to bed, of whom ten were suffering from serious illness.

No patients appear to be taken beyond the grounds, but the majority are able to walk daily within them.

The number usefully employed is 288, or over 42 per cent., not including a further 30 per cent. (nearly) who assist in the work of the wards, so that the total percentage of workers is excellent. Of the men 35 are employed at trades requiring more or less skill, which include the weaving of all the tweed and serge, and making all the boots and clothing required for the patients and the baking of bread for the institution; while 110 women are occupied at needlework or knitting.

The Chaplains visit the Asylum twice a week, in addition to sick calls, and about 239 patients are able to attend Divine Service.

On the average, some 205 are present at the associated entertainments given for their amusement, of which there have been 35 since last visit. These seem to consist of weekly dances, and a special dance to be given at Hallow Eve, but it is to be hoped that entertainments of other kinds, such as cinematograph displays and concerts, will also be arranged during the winter months. It is regrettable that difficulty seems to be experienced in developing outdoor games, which in other Asylums are found to arouse so much interest.

The lack of books, illustrated and other papers and magazines in the dayrooms was very noticeable, and some of these rooms on the male side were otherwise dreary, and lacking in objects of interest. The female dayrooms are, however, mostly satisfactory as regards cheerfulness, and all, as well as the dormitories and single rooms, were cleanly kept, while the hospital departments, as usual, left little to be desired. The beds and bedding, with scarcely an exception, were in good order, and all the patients are now provided with night-dresses.

Some parts of the building, especially a corridor of single rooms on the male side, are badly in need of re-painting.

The older lavatory accommodation is poor.

The store-rooms and their contents, and the kitchen, laundry, and workshops were all inspected, and found in good order.

A large amount of building reconstruction was being carried out by the Asylum staff and patients in connection with the female observation dormitory, which, when complete, will be increased in length, re-floored, and lighted by 16 new windows. The new ceiling is finished, with 8 ventilators of a practical and sightly form. An adjoining corridor has also been re-ceiled, with similar ventilators, and a new dressingroom and sanitary annexe are also in process of construction. All the work so far done is of the most creditable character. Other work since last visit includes the installation of a 4 h.p. pump connected with a deep well and the fire-mains, and a large amount of painting and decorating, including the colouring in "Duresco" and painting of several dayrooms, corridors, staircases, dormitories, and single rooms, and of the staff dining-hall.

No addition has been made since last inspection to the strength of the staff, of whom twenty-one hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association.

Frequent systematic fire-drill does not appear to have been instituted as yet, but it was gathered that this most desirable arrangement is about to be made.

The statutory books and registers were found in order, and the Case-books were fairly kept up to date by the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Irwin, though the notes in the older books were somewhat scanty.

9th November, 1914.

## LONDONDERRY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 14TH AND 15TH JULY, 1914.

Before entering upon my report of yesterday's and to-day's inspection, I wish to draw the attention of the Committee again to the overcrowded state of the City Asylum, in the hope that they will extend the Gransha buildings, and thereby be enabled to relieve the congestion which is at present so noticeable, especially in the female hospital. In previous reports the transfer of all the patients to Gransha has been recommended, and, as this was evidently the intention of the Committee, and will eventually, I suppose, be carried out, it appears to me rather a pity that some move is not now made, when the old institution is in such a dangerous state of overcrowding.

Since the date of last inspection, on the 10th September, 1913, 77 patients (41 men and 36 women) have been admitted; 37 (21 men and 16 women) have been discharged; and 32 have died, leaving on the register at this date the names of 558 patients, which is eight more than at the time of last inspection. One of the female patients on the register is maintained in Limavady Workhouse.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions last year was 40 on the male, and 44.4 on the female side, which is most satisfactory.

Of the deaths which occurred since last visit, 7 are attributed to tubercular disease, the others being such as are usually met with in these institutions, with the exception of two, viz., the death of a male patient from scalding, and of a male patient from drowning, after escape. In the former case the patient fell into a farmyard boiler full of boiling water, and died within a few hours from shock due to the extensive scalding thus sustained. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly. We held an inquiry on oath regarding the matter, and it appeared from the evidence that the patient probably climbed up to the top of the boiler, which was covered with loose boards, in order to pray (it being a habit of his to kneel down and pray at inappropriate times and places), and accidentally fell into the boiling water. As the patient did not appear to require continuous supervision, the accident which occurred to him was one which it would have been very difficult for human foresight to guard against. In the case of drowning, the evidence given at an inquiry on oath held by this department showed that a male patient who was previously considered quiet and trustworthy made a sudden and violent homicidal attack on an attendant, with whom he was working in one of the corridors, inflicting most serious wounds on him. He then managed to make his escape, and attacked a male patient whom he met on the avenue, but fortunately not seriously injuring him. Making his way to the river Foyle, he

jumped in and was drowned. This was one of those unfortunate cases of impulsive homicidal insanity, in which there is no previous indication of the patient being subject to such attacks. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury exonerated the management of the institution from all blame, a conclusion in which our Department concurred after holding the inquiry on oath. Happily, the attendant who was so seriously injured is progressing favourably.

There were two other serious casualties reported since last visit, involving fracture of a bone in each case, and both occurring to female patients. One sustained an intracapsular fracture of the femur, owing to slipping and falling in a passage, and the other a fracture of the femur, by falling in attempting to get out of bed.

The general health of the institution is good, and no case of zymotic disease has occurred since last inspection. The number of patients confined to bed to-day was ten, but of these only two were seriously ill.

There were five escapes—all from the male side. In one case, which I have referred to above, the patient was drowned. The remaining four were brought back, three on the day they escaped, and one on the following day.

The clothing and personal tidiness of the patients was satisfactory, and their conduct was excellent.

I was present at the dinners served in the dining-hall. They were good and substantial, and appeared to give general satisfaction.

It is highly satisfactory to record that neither restraint nor seclusion has been used in the treatment of any patient since last report.

The record of employment shows that (exclusive of those assisting in the wards) 132 men and 120 women are daily engaged at useful work. Of this number, 87 males are employed on the farm, garden, and grounds; 71 females at knitting and needlework, and 29 in the laundry.

Every attention is paid to religious ministrations. The number of patients able to attend Divine Service on last Sunday was 411, viz., 223 males and 188 females.

The inmates are well supplied in the way of amusements, which take the form of concerts, dances, and cinematograph exhibitions, etc. Some are allowed out to cricket matches, horse shows, picture palaces, etc. There are also the usual indoor games, such as billiards, bagatelle, and cards. Papers and periodicals are supplied by the Committee, and also by kind and sympathetic friends.

The numbers of the staff are very satisfactory, there being about one to 11 patients on the male, and one to about 12 on the female side.

Twenty-nine of the male and 17 of the female staff hold the Medico-Psychological Association's certificate for mental nursing, and instruction is also given to the other members to enable them to obtain this qualification.

The various registers were all found carefully written up to date, as were also the Case-books, which reflect credit on the Assistant Medical Officers, Dr. A. Patterson and Dr. J. Watson.

The general care of the patients is efficient in every way, and the administration of the Asylum is conducted with great care and ability by Dr. C. Hetherington.

15th July, 1914.

## MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

On the date of the present inspection there were on the register of this institution the names of 622 patients, 357 males and 265 females, as against 598, or 335 males and 263 females at the last visit on the 15th July, 1913, since when 117 patients have been admitted, 42 were discharged, and 51 died, so that the deaths were in excess of the discharges.

Tubercular disease was assigned as the cause of death in 12 cases (23.5 per cent.), and melancholic or maniacal exhaustion in no less than 14. The remaining causes call for no comment, with one exception. This case was that of a woman who threw herself from a window, sustaining a dislocation of the second dorsal vertebra with consequent paralysis, and died over two months later of exhaustion. At the Coroner's inquest the jury found a verdict accordingly, and also exonerated the staff from blame, but, as the result of a sworn inquiry previously held, this Department arrived at the opinion that sufficient care had not been exercised in certain respects.

Post mortem examinations were made in six cases.

There were two other serious casualties during the period under review, both fractures of bones, one attributed to the violence of another patient, the second to accident.

The only instance of zymotic disease was a case of measles in a member of the staff.

A male patient effected his escape, but was retaken by attendants after an absence of four days.

Mechanical restraint, in the form of the strait jacket, was resorted to in the cases of two patients, for seven hours in each case, to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, or other form of self-injury. Seven patients also were placed in seclusion on 24 occasions in all, for a total period of 219 hours. A patient was found in seclusion during the visit, and this circumstance does not appear to have been entered on the books, so that it is necessary to call attention to our Circular on the subject, dated 5th February, 1914.

The patients were comfortably clad, and the dress of the women was, as usual, very neat and well-kept.

Any complaints received were inquired into when necessary, but none appeared to be deserving of special mention.

The dining-hall was visited during dinner, which, the day being Friday, consisted of bread and cocoa, and seemed on the whole to satisfy the patients, although the cocoa was thin and insufficiently sweetened. (It is to be noted that, according to the diet scale, the Friday dinner should consist of fish and potatoes).

Twenty-two patients were confined to bed, but of these only nine were seriously ill. The number stated to be under special observation was 132, of whom 40 were epileptics. There were no cases of general paralysis.

The number of patients walking daily in the grounds is about 315, but it does not appear that any of them are taken beyond the grounds, which should be possible for suitable cases in an Asylum situated in the country. The proportion usefully employed, is, however, good, viz., about 68 per cent., if those assisting the attendants in the wards (over 22 per cent.) be included.

As regards amusements, a dance takes place each week during the winter months, at which on the average some 262 patients are able to be present, but no other associated entertainments appear to have been given. Games, such as football, handball, and billiards are, however, provided.

The Chaplains attend weekly, and when sent for to visit special cases, and about 400 patients are able to be present at Divine Service.

The dayrooms were, on the whole, in good order, especially those on the female side, which, as usual, were very neat and well-kept. The general condition of the dormitories and single rooms was also good, but it was unsatisfactory to find that little has been done to improve the condition of the beds, to which we have several times called attention. Large numbers of mattresses are unfit for use owing to the soiled condition of the covers and the state of the hair stuffing, and, even such as they are, the number is insufficient, while the one attendant who does the upholstering is quite unable to overtake the necessary work, nor have any steps been taken to assist him by providing a hair-teasing machine, as suggested in our last report. The result is that patients who sleep on the floor—of whom there are a large number, for no better reason in many cases than that sufficient bedsteads have not been provided—are, with few exceptions, only allowed one mattress, which is often so thin and hard that it must be exceedingly uncomfortable. Under-blankets, however, have been provided, and straw is gradually being replaced by fibre for filling the holsters, but only a small proportion of the patients have night-shirts. The old unsatisfactory bedsteads are still in evidence, though I was informed that new ones were on order. The provision of sufficient suitable bedding is an elementary matter which calls for the immediate attention of the Committee.

It also appears that the heat in winter is not kept up in the single rooms at night, although this is most necessary in view of the restlessness of many of the occupants of these rooms.

In a considerable number of the closets the flushing arrangements were out of order.

The workshops were satisfactory, and the stores well kept, but the laundry arrangements are inadequate for the present numbers in the Asylum, there being only one small washing machine, in addition to a hand machine used for the foul clothes, while the drying-closet is too small.

The kitchen requires a thorough cleaning down, and re-painting.

The structural work carried out since last visit includes the erection of a house for the Engineer, and painting of the male dayrooms. A new electric storage battery was also installed.

Two temporary attendants have been added to the staff, which now numbers one to over 13 patients.

The number holding the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association is the same as last year, viz., ten, but it is most regrettable that no instruction is being given to enable others to obtain it. I was informed that a difficulty exists in getting the staff to attend lectures, even though the Committee wisely grant the usual addition to the wages of those who hold the certificate. It would certainly seem that such attendance should be made compulsory.

The various statutory books were found fairly written up.

30th September, 1914.



## MONAGHAN DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 17TH AND 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

During the ten months that have elapsed since this Asylum was last visited, the admissions numbered 116, the discharges 75, and the deaths 49. These changes leave on the books the names of 933 patients, in the proportion of 503 males to 430 females, and show a decrease of eight patients during the period under review.

Arrangements for providing additional accommodation have not as yet been finally decided on, but it is hoped that this long-standing question will, within a reasonably short time, be definitely settled, and the necessary works undertaken to relieve the congestion so often referred to in past reports.

Apart from the overcrowding, the institution is maintained in excellent order; the care of the patients continues efficient, and the general administration of the Asylum is carried on in an able and painstaking manner, and reflects credit on Dr. Conlon, the Resident Medical Superintendent.

The dayrooms, dormitories, and single rooms were found clean and in good order, the beds and bedding comfortable, the sheets scrupulously clean throughout the entire Asylum, and the covering sufficient for this time of the year.

I saw the patients at dinner in the various buildings. The dinners served were well cooked, and appeared to give general satisfaction, and the behaviour of the patients was quiet and orderly throughout the establishment.

I received no complaints calling for mention.

The deaths, with one exception, were due to natural causes. Exhaustion from mania, melancholia, or epilepsy, accounted for 16, tubercular disease for 9, and heart disease for 7. The other deaths call for no special remarks.

The exception referred to was a case of suicide of a male patient, who had been working with others in the farmyard, and was missed when the patients were entering their wards. On a search being instituted, he was found hanging by his muffler in an outside water closet. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the Jury exonerated the staff from all blame in connection with the matter. An inquiry on oath was also held by this Department into the circumstances of the case, as the result of which we concurred in the opinion expressed by the Jury, commenting, however, on the fact that the two tradesmen attendants, who found the patient hanging, were not competent to commence artificial respiration.

The health of the patients has been very good during the year, the only zymotic diseases which occurred since last inspection being three cases of influenza, and two of erysipelas, none of which ended fatally.

The register of restraint and seclusion shows that one female patient was secluded on three occasions for a total of 33 hours, and that two females were restrained by means of gloves, in one case for 11½ hours, in order to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, and in the other for 682 hours, in order to prevent her from tearing off her clothes.

Three serious, but non-fatal casualties are recorded, viz., two fractures and a dislocation. The fractures were both caused by falls, one accidental and the other by being tripped by a fellow patient. The dislocation was also caused by an accidental fall.

Nineteen patients were to-day confined to bed, but only four of these were seriously ill.

One of the pleasing features of the management of this Asylum is the large number of patients employed. Exclusive of 177 who assist in the wards, 233 men and 188 women are daily engaged at various kinds of work: 201 men are employed on the farm, 134 women at sewing and knitting, 36 in the laundry, and 16 work in the kitchen.

The Chaplains are most regular in their attendance at the Asylum, and the religious ministrations are carefully attended to. Two hundred and sixty-three males and 227 females were present at Divine Service on Sunday.

The only change which has taken place in the staff since last visit was the resignation of the Matron, who has retired on pension, after over 30 years of faithful service.

I was pleased to learn that instruction is given to the staff in order that they may obtain the certificate granted by the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing, and which is now held by 17 male and 5 female attendants.

The amusements provided consist of weekly dances in the winter, the music being supplied by the Asylum Band, and an occasional cinematograph entertainment. There are also the usual indoor games.

Amongst the alterations and improvements carried out since last inspection, besides the ordinary painting, decoration, and renovation throughout the various parts of the institution, I may mention that a receiving room and distributing room have been built on to the laundry, the work being carried out by the staff and patients. The gate lodge is in course of enlargement by the addition of two rooms. This work is being done by contract, and is at present in progress.

The various registers are carefully kept, and the Case-books were found written up to date in a creditable manner.

18th September, 1914.

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## MULLINGAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 12TH NOVEMBER, 1914.

As the result of my visit of inspection to this Asylum, I feel quite satisfied that every regard is paid to the treatment of the patients, and that the whole institution is carefully administered, a task of much greater difficulty in an establishment where the accommodation is totally insufficient for the number of patients located therein. The institution is at present overcrowded by 158 patients, and as the Committee of Management are aware of the congestion which exists, it is regrettable that no definite action has yet been taken to provide the accommodation so urgently required, and to the necessity for which attention has been drawn in our reports year after year. Apart from the overcrowding, the general condition of the institution was highly satisfactory. I was especially pleased with the wards, many of which have recently been decorated in tasteful colours, and also

provided with large dividing curtains, which give an air of warmth and comfort that cannot but reflect favourably on the patients. Flowers and plants were seen in the dayrooms, and pictures are being gradually introduced, the number of which will, it is hoped, continue to be increased.

The beds and bedding throughout the entire institution were found spotlessly clean, and in excellent order, as also were the wards, dormitories, and single rooms.

Night gowns are supplied to the female patients, and are now being made for the males, so that in due course each patient will be provided with one.

A few of the single rooms on the male side, and all those on the female have concrete floors. I trust the Committee will allow these floors to be relaid in wood, as has been done to many on the male side, the concrete floors being so cold and uncomfortable, especially in winter.

The dietary, judging from the dinners I saw served during my visit, and from inquiries I made amongst the patients, appears to give entire satisfaction, and the behaviour of the patients was excellent.

The patients were all suitably dressed, very clean, neat, and tidy in appearance, and gave me the impression of receiving due care and kindly treatment.

I received no complaints worthy of mention.

It is pleasing and satisfactory to record that no restraint has been employed in the treatment of any patient since last visit, and that seclusion was only used for a total duration of 22 hours.

When last inspected, on the 17th December, 1913, there were on the register of the institution the names of 1,022 patients (577 males and 445 females). Since that date 135 have been admitted, 77 have been discharged, 60 have died, and 3 were sent out as "not insane." These changes leave on the books to-day the names of 1,017, in the proportion of 566 men to 451 women.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions during 1913 was 55.1, while the death-rate during the same period was 5.5 per cent. of the daily average number resident, which is lower than the average for the Irish Asylums.

The causes of death, in the cases which have terminated fatally since last visit, include tubercular disease in no less than 28 cases. Such a marked prevalence of this disease must be attributed to the overcrowded state of the Asylum. The other causes of death are such as are usually met with in these institutions, and call for no comment.

It is satisfactory to notice that post mortem examinations were held in 17 cases.

The only form of zymotic disease reported since last inspection was enteric fever, which attacked 11 patients, and fortunately all the cases ended in recovery.

The serious casualties recorded number five, viz., two fractures (one of the right fibula, and the other of the left tibia) caused by falling in epileptic fits, two fractures of ribs sustained by falls, and one fracture of a rib caused by a blow from another patient.

The number of patients confined to bed to-day was 85, of whom 13 were seriously ill, 11 suffered from minor ailments, 16 from excitement, and 45 were in bed owing to old age or debility.

The strength of the staff has been increased by the addition of four male attendants and two nurses, and now works out in the proportion of about one attendant to 14 male patients, and one nurse to about 16 female patients.

The record of employment shows that 292 men and 195 women are daily engaged at useful work. Of these, 167 men are employed on the farm, 101 women are occupied at knitting and needlework, and 50 work in the laundry and dining-hall.

Religious ministration receives careful attention. The Chaplains attend the institution regularly, and 379 patients were present at Divine Service on last Sunday.

The stores were found in excellent order.

For the amusement of the patients weekly dances are given, and also occasional concerts and cinematograph entertainments, at which 230 are able to be present. Some of the patients are allowed to attend the local races.

It is pleasing to record that no less than 150 men and 100 women are taken out for walks beyond the grounds attached to the Asylum three times a week.

The various books and registers, including the Case-books, were found carefully written up to date.

12th November, 1914.

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### OMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 1ST OCTOBER, 1914.

I visited this institution to-day, and it gives me much pleasure to record that I found it in excellent order. The general condition of the entire establishment has been greatly improved, and Dr. Patrick and his staff must be congratulated on the many improvements which have been carried out, in the way of general decoration and renovation, throughout the Asylum, and also on the alteration effected in the grounds, by the removal of trees and shrubs which previously shut out so much light from the interior of the front buildings. Many of the wards, dormitories, and single rooms have lately been painted and decorated in pleasing colours, which gives them an air of brightness and comfort, and their general condition speaks well for the energy of Dr. Patrick, who took up the office of Resident Medical Superintendent only some months ago.

The patients were found in a highly satisfactory condition, being clean and neat in their personal appearance, and no complaints were made except on the grounds of detention. Their behaviour was quiet and orderly, and there was an absence of noisy excitement which bears favourable testimony to the care and treatment they receive.

I was present at the dinner served in the male and female dining-halls. It was an excellent meal, and appeared to give general satisfaction. No fault could be found with the service; the table-cloths were all very clean, and the behaviour of those present was most orderly.

With one exception, to which notice was drawn at the time, the beds and bedding were found clean, comfortable, and in good order. The dayrooms were also very clean and well kept, but some of them would be improved by the addition of cheap furniture, such as basket armchairs, which would add much to the comfort of the aged inmates.

The lavatories were all found clean and well looked after, but the introduction of a few mirrors would be appreciated in these rooms. I should also like to see hair brushes and combs laid out for the use of the patients.

Since the date of last visit, on the 4th September, 1913, 207 patients have been admitted, 161 have been discharged (two as not being insane on admission), and 79 have died. These changes leave on the books to-day the names of 822 patients (446 males and 376 females), which shows a decrease of 33 patients during the period under notice. This decrease must be accounted for by the pleasingly high recovery rate of 59.9 per cent. on the admissions, and to the high death-rate, which appears to have been considerably above the average this year.

Some of the dormitories appear overcrowded, but it is very satisfactory to note that no patients are now sleeping in the corridors, and, if the male and female isolation wards were utilised, the congestion would amount to very little.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, and in no case was a Coroner's inquest deemed necessary.

Of the 79 deaths, 14 were due to senile decay, 12 to heart disease, 10 to maniacal or melancholic exhaustion, 9 to pneumonia, 9 to tuberculosis, 2 to enteric fever (one case of which was contracted before admission), and 2 to erysipelas. The other deaths call for no comment.

Post mortem examinations were held in 16 cases, which is a satisfactory percentage, considering the number buried by relatives.

Three serious, but non-fatal casualties are recorded since last visit, viz., two fractures caused by falls, and a case of castration, self-inflicted with a piece of glass. One of the fractures was the result of being pushed by a fellow patient, while the fall in the other case appears to have been due to a scuffle with a nurse.

A large number of patients have been attacked by infectious diseases since last visit, viz., 21 by measles (in addition to two members of the staff), 14 by erysipelas, 9 by enteric fever, and one by scarlatina, as the result of which 4 deaths occurred, as already noted, viz., two from enteric fever and two from erysipelas. It is satisfactory, however, to report that these diseases appear now to be stamped out, as at the present time no one is suffering from any zymotic disease.

Fifteen patients were seen in bed, but only three of these were seriously ill.

The proportion of patients usefully employed is high, there being 280 men and 188 women daily engaged at various occupations. These figures do not include 178 patients assisting in the wards. Of the men, 230 work on the farm and about the grounds, and, of the women, 43 are engaged in the laundry, and 137 at sewing and knitting.

During the period under review a veranda has been constructed for hospital patients on the male side, a pavilion has been erected in the recreation grounds, and a large amount of work has been carried out in the grounds and out-offices, in the way of draining, levelling, formation of flower-beds and pathways, fencing, planting, reclamation of waste land, construction of cow byres, etc., besides general repairs and improvements.

The number of patients taken out for walks on the roads is highly satisfactory, 250 women and 109 men enjoying these walks, and on Sundays all those who are strong enough are taken out.

In the way of amusements there are monthly concerts and weekly dances, at which 400 are able to be present. Cricket and football are also played, and a number of patients are allowed out to local shows, sports, circuses, cinematograph entertainments, etc.

The Chaplains are most regular in their attendance at the Asylum, and 728 patients are able to attend Divine Service on Sundays.

It is pleasing to record that no restraint or seclusion has been used in the treatment of any patient since last visit.

Three patients made their escape (one on three different occasions), but all were brought back within a day or two.

The strength of the staff cannot be considered sufficient, being in the proportion of about one attendant to 17 male patients, and one nurse to about 15 females. The smart appearance of the staff is highly creditable, the new uniform worn by the nurses attracting special attention.

The registers were all found carefully written up to date. The Case-books, as usual pay high tribute to the attention bestowed on them by Dr. O'Doherty, the Assistant Medical Officer.

1st October, 1914.

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### RICHMOND DISTRICT ASYLUM (INCLUDING PORTRANE).

INSPECTED ON 2ND, 3RD, AND 4TH DECEMBER, 1914.

When these institutions were last inspected in November, 1913, there were on the register on the first day of inspection (24th November) the names of 3,290 patients, 1,621 males and 1,669 females. Since then 568 (300 males and 268 females) were admitted; 286 (152 males and 134 females) were discharged; and 218 (109 of each sex) died, leaving on the register on the first day of the present inspection 1,660 males and 1,694 females, total 3,354, which shows an increase of 64 patients during the past twelve months. Of the total, three patients are out on trial, one has been sent to a surgical hospital for treatment, and three have escaped, and have not, so far, been retaken, so that 3,347 (1,655 males and 1,692 females) were actually resident on the 2nd instant, located as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
At Richmond Asylum, ...	825	962	1,787
At Portrane Asylum, ...	830	730	1,560

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions for both Asylums during 1913 was 38.6, and the death-rate was 7.5 per cent. of the daily average number resident during the year.

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### RICHMOND ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 2ND, 3RD, AND 4TH DECEMBER, 1914.

In the course of my inspection, which extended over three days, I have been over the whole of this institution, and have seen all the patients in residence.

During the past year a good deal of internal decoration has been carried out, and is still in progress; and many single rooms and some dayrooms have been plastered on the male side, which helps to bring this part of the building up to modern requirements. A general heating system is being introduced into the lower female house, and

it is expected that this work, the comfort resulting from which will be instantly felt, will shortly be completed. The laundry has been completely repainted in attractive colours, and now looks bright and fresh.

The Committee of Management take a keen and lively interest in their institutions, and are ever ready to carry out any improvements that appear to them necessary for the comfort of the patients. I, therefore, wish to draw their attention to a few matters which seem to be worthy of their consideration.

The old prison, which is known as No. 2, cannot be regarded as a suitable place for the treatment of the insane, and I trust the Committee of Management, who have already done so much to improve the Asylum, may see their way to bring this portion of the institution up to the standard of modern requirements. In that portion of the building known as No. 23 there are only two baths for about 90 patients. These baths are old and dingy, and, in my opinion, should be replaced by new ones, and some extra baths should also be provided. The single rooms in this building, and also the corridors leading to them, would be much improved by being whitewashed or painted in suitable colours: indeed, a general painting of No. 23 would greatly help to brighten and improve it.

A number of the female lavatories are without any mirrors, which are now usually provided in such institutions, as they help the patients to keep themselves clean and tidy. I, therefore, think they might be supplied here, with advantage.

The supply of papers, books, magazines, etc., appeared scanty, and I received more than one complaint on this subject.

Many of the wards are nicely decorated with pictures, etc., but others are still without them, and if a small sum of money were expended each year on inexpensive coloured prints, the institution would soon reap the benefit in brightness of appearance.

The question of introducing electric light into the second and third stories of Grange-gorman Annexe (male portion) is also worthy of the consideration of the Committee.

The wards, dormitories, and single rooms throughout the entire institution were found clean, well-kept, and in excellent order, as were also the beds and bedding.

The care, comfort, and treatment of the patients receive the assiduous attention of those responsible for their well-being, and it was, therefore, not surprising to find a general contentment prevailing, except on the usual ground of detention.

I was present at the dinners served on the three days of my visit. The diet seemed a liberal one, the service was excellent, and many of the patients to whom I spoke expressed themselves as quite satisfied with the food they receive.

The clothing of the patients was quite satisfactory: they were clean and tidy in appearance, and warmly clad, the clothing material for both sexes being mostly manufactured in the Asylum.

All the deaths during the period under review were from natural causes, but in two cases the patients had sustained injuries some time before their decease. One of these was a woman who was knocked down by another patient and sustained an impacted fracture of the neck of the left femur, but the actual causes of death were dysentery and phthisis. The other was that of an elderly female who had been very restless and in the habit of getting out of bed, and who was found two hours before death to have fractured her second right rib, and on post mortem examination it was ascertained that there had

been recent fractures of the fourth right and sixth left ribs, also united fractures of the fourth right and eighth left ribs. The actual cause of her death was senile gangrene of the foot. In neither of these cases did the Coroner consider an inquest necessary.

One hundred and sixty deaths occurred in this Asylum during the past year, and of these 47 resulted from phthisis, 27 from general paralysis of the insane, 26 from heart disease, and 13 from epilepsy. The other deaths call for no special remarks.

The cause of death was verified by post mortem examination in only 11 cases.

It is satisfactory to note that no bed-sores were present in any case at death, a record which speaks well for the efficiency of the nursing staff.

The list of serious but non-fatal casualties recorded since last visit is very heavy, numbering no less than 16, viz., eight fractures of bones sustained either accidentally or as the result of violence on the part of the patient; three fractures due to assaults by fellow patients; three cases of wounds, self-inflicted, one with a piece of an old knife found by a patient when out working, and two due to the patients thrusting their arms through window panes; one case of separation of the styloid process from the ulna, sustained by the patient throwing himself out of bed; and one case of attempted suicide by drinking a quantity of liquid Carbolic Detergens, which the patient obtained when employed at painting.

The zymotic diseases which appeared in the institution since last inspection were eight cases of erysipelas, one of enteric fever, and twenty-four of dysentery, five of the last-named, all of which occurred on the female side, ending fatally.

Mechanical restraint has not been employed in any case during the period under review, and the amount of seclusion has again been considerably reduced. Sixty-nine men and 22 women were, however, so treated on 699 occasions for an average of about 8 hours on each occasion.

The number of patients confined to bed on the first day of my visit was 170, viz., 120 females and 50 males. Of this number 69 were seriously ill, the others being in bed owing to debility, minor ailments, or excitement.

The necessity of keeping such a large number (120) of the females in bed is very questionable, and this is certainly not the usual mode of treatment in Irish Asylums.

No addition has been made to the staff during the year, although the number of patients has increased by 61. It is generally accepted that one attendant to about 12 patients is the correct standard for proper supervision, but in this Asylum the proportion works out at one attendant to about 15 male patients, and one nurse to about 16 females. This matter should receive the attention of the Committee.

The record of employment shows that, excluding those assisting in the wards, something over 800 of the patients are daily engaged at various occupations. Of these, 126 men are employed on the farm, 22 as painters, 19 as tailors, 16 as shoemakers, and 11 each as weavers, bakers, and carpenters. Of the women, 404 are engaged at knitting and needlework, 64 in the laundry, and 38 in the kitchen.

A good deal of work has been carried out by the Asylum Staff, with the assistance of the patients, including additions and alterations to No. 12 Division; the erection of nine cottages for attendants; the construction of a new office for the Accountant; and the enlargement of the general offices at the Grangegorman Annexe; the plastering of a



large extent of the internal walls of the male house (as previously mentioned); the laying down of concrete paths in the grounds, and the remaking of the main road leading from the Grangeorgan gate to the female house.

The religious ministrations receive every attention. Three hundred and thirty-four men and 350 women were present at Divine Service on last Sunday.

For the amusement of the patients, 39 associated entertainments have been given since last visit, at which, on an average, 350 were present. Many other forms of amusement are also provided, such as dances, sports, cricket, football, hockey, handball, etc., besides the usual indoor games. A number of inmates are allowed out to theatres and picture houses in the City in charge of attendants, and about 100 male patients are taken out for walks. I hope this latter form of recreation will also be extended to the females.

The various registers and medical records were found carefully written up to date.

5th December, 1914.

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#### PORTRANE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 3RD AND 4TH DECEMBER, 1914.

On the first day of last inspection (27th November, 1913), there were on the register of this Asylum the names of 1,558 patients, including 830 males and 728 females. Since then 83 patients have been transferred from the Richmond Asylum, and 8 have been sent back, while 15 were discharged and 57 died, leaving on the 3rd December, 1914, 830 males and 731 females, total 1,561, including one female patient who had escaped, and had not been found. Of the 57 deaths 9 are ascribed to tubercular disease, or about 16 per cent., a marked improvement on the previous year; 2 were from erysipelas, and 2 from colitis. The remaining causes of death call for no special comment, with one exception. This was the case of a man who broke away from a walking party, and by hiding in a thicket managed to evade capture, notwithstanding an instant and prolonged search. Subsequently his body was found floating in the sea near the Asylum. No evidence could be obtained as to how he fell into the water, but as he was an epileptic, it is considered quite possible that death was accidental. At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of "found drowned," and exonerated the Asylum authorities from blame, in which latter opinion, as the result of an inquiry on oath, we were happy to be able to concur, while suggesting the removal of the dense undergrowth in which the unfortunate man had concealed himself.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 15 cases.

The only other serious casualties since last visit were three dislocations, a fracture of the neck of the femur, all accidental, and a non-fatal case of poisoning with ammonia, which a working patient swallowed with the idea of curing a cold.

The cases of zymotic disease during the same period included 13 of erysipelas and 9 of dysentery, each with two deaths, and two of enteric fever which recovered. None of the staff were attacked.

In addition to the patients above mentioned, three other males escaped, two of whom were brought back after absences of about 3 and 10 weeks, respectively. The other male patient returned of his own accord on the following day. A female patient was still at large, as already noted.

Mechanical restraint has not been resorted to, but 10 male and 15 female patients are recorded as having been placed in seclusion no less than 306 times in all, for an average period of about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours on each occasion. In addition several female patients suffering from bodily illness were found during the visit in single rooms with the doors fastened, the circumstances not being reported by the nurse in charge. It must again be pointed out that all such cases constitute seclusion, irrespective of the reason for which the patient's door is secured, and are to be recorded as such. A male patient suffering from enteric fever was also seen in seclusion, but this case had been duly reported.

The patients included 109 epileptics and 14 actively suicidal cases, of whom 87 were under special observation. Sixty-three were confined to bed, of whom, however, only 15 were suffering from serious illness. All had an opportunity of speaking with me, of which a certain number took advantage to make complaints, chiefly on the subject of detention, with regard to which the question of discharge was in several cases gone into with Dr. Redington. One man complained that when working in the bakery he was not allowed out every day, and this was admitted to be the case in winter, owing to his not being well enough to be trusted out alone after working hours. Although these patients are able to be in the open air on two days a week, it would be desirable if shifts could be so arranged that every man in the bakery could get some outdoor exercise daily. Another man made specific charges of ill-treatment against certain attendants. These were carefully inquired into and the attendants cross-examined, and it was considered that the patient's allegations were essentially due to his undoubtedly delusional state of mind. Both men and women in general bore every appearance of receiving good care, and their clothing was excellent and neatly kept.

The patients were seen at dinner, both in the dining-hall and elsewhere. The meal on both days was a good one and decently served.

The percentage of patients usefully employed, nearly 37, not counting those helping in the wards, though not high as compared with some institutions, cannot be considered unsatisfactory in view of the somewhat chronic character of the cases in this Asylum; and the large variety of more or less skilled artisan work, always so notable here, continues to be carried on with success. The total number of patients employed in one way or other is 901, and most of the remainder are at least able to take walking exercise.

About 700 attend the associated entertainments, of which 25 have been given since last visit, the forms of recreation including dances, concerts, a cinematograph performance, and athletic sports, in addition to indoor games, as well as football, handball, and golf, for which last a private links is being laid down.

Divine Service has been celebrated as usual, and the number able to be present on the Sunday previous to the inspection in the two chapels was 658.

The dormitories and single rooms were in admirable order, and the beds and bedding very clean and well kept. A large number are as yet unprovided with under-blankets, which should at least be furnished in the male hospital; but it was satisfactory to learn that since

last inspection three more male and two more female divisions have been supplied with nightdresses, which will eventually be given to all.

The day-rooms were well kept and in the main bright and cheerful, and even those in the temporary buildings were better in the latter respect. Additional pictures are about to be provided by the Committee, which will be a further improvement.

The sanitary and lavatory accommodation was properly looked after, and the kitchen, laundry, workshops and main storerooms in general in good order. The various articles in store were found satisfactory, with the exception of the bread, which, when not quite fresh, was heavy and somewhat sour.

Since last visit the work of erecting seven houses for employes has made good progress, and the new isolation hospital is also well under way. The Asylum Staff and patients have levelled the airing grounds of three divisions, almost completed the new golf links, and are at work on the recreation grounds. A considerable amount of painting has also been done.

The strength of the staff has not been increased, and it is therefore still meagre, but the number who have obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association is now no less than 73, while about 20 of each sex are at present undergoing training.

The female case-books were well kept up to date by the Assistant Medical Officer in charge of that side of the institution, and the notes, though short, afforded useful information. The notes on the male cases, however, were for the most part unduly meagre, and about four of the older books were not written up. The remaining books were in order.

16th December, 1914.

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## SLIGO DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 9TH JULY, 1914.

When last inspected, on 5th and 6th June, 1913, there were on the register of this Asylum the names of 721 patients, 429 males and 292 females. Since then 141 have been admitted and 93 discharged, while one effected his escape, and 55 died, leaving 713, or 430 men and 283 women. Thus, although the numbers have decreased by 8, there are still 117 patients in excess of the accommodation provided, and, under these circumstances, it is most unsatisfactory to have to record that the Committee have taken no steps whatever to fulfil their statutory duty of providing the necessary additional accommodation for the insane poor for whom they are responsible. Further, beyond a slight improvement in the service of meals in the dining-rooms, by substituting delf howls and mugs for tin and enamelled ware, practically nothing has been done in the direction of carrying out the much-needed reforms suggested in our last report, and the water-pressure is still such as to leave the Asylum at the mercy of any outbreak of fire too extensive to be dealt with by chemical extinguishers. Once more we would earnestly urge upon the Committee the necessity of taking immediate steps to afford the patients in their institution the same aids to mental recovery and bodily health and safety as are available in other similar institutions at the present day.

Amongst the assigned causes of death tuberculosis again bulks largely, as might be expected from the overcrowding; it accounts for nearly one-third of the total mortality since last inspection. One death was due to general paralysis, and one to enteric fever; the remaining causes, with one exception, call for no special remark. In only one case was a post-mortem examination carried out. This was the case of a demented man who came by his death in consequence of rupture of the urethra, sustained, according to his own statement, by a kick from another patient. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury found the cause of death to be "heart failure, caused by cellulitis, following rupture of the urethra, probably the result of a kick by another patient," and exonerated the officers of the Asylum from blame. At a sworn inquiry by this Department no conclusive evidence was offered as to how the injury occurred, and the opinion was arrived at that the attendants who discovered it had been to blame in not immediately obtaining medical assistance. In this connection the desirability of training the attendants for the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association was pointed out, and certain other recommendations arising from facts ascertained at the inquiry were also made.

In addition to the above, seven other serious casualties were reported in the period under review, including six fractures of bones, and another laceration of the urethra. In four instances the injuries appear to have been accidental, while in two they were due to the violence of other patients, and in one case were self-inflicted.

The record of zymotic disease for the same period includes no less than 15 cases of enteric fever amongst the patients, while four suffered from erysipelas. All recovered except the case of enteric mentioned above.

Seclusion was resorted to in the cases of three men and seven women, on 26 occasions in all, for an average period of about 13 hours on each occasion, while mechanical restraint in the form of the strait jacket was employed in no less than eight cases, for aggregate periods varying from 7 to 133 hours. As pointed out in our last Report, such restraint is rare in modern Asylums, and every effort should be made to avoid its employment as far as possible.

No complaints demanding action on our part were received, and the patients seemed to be kindly treated. The clothing of the women was in a satisfactory condition, that of the men only passably so. The number of patients seen in bed was 54, of whom 24 were seriously ill, while 21 merely suffered from old age or debility. Twenty-one patients were epileptic, and two were actively suicidal, but special observation was considered necessary only in four cases.

It is satisfactory to find that nearly 56 per cent. of the patients are usefully employed in one way or another, without counting about 14 per cent. who assist the attendants in the wards. Some 300 walk daily in the grounds, but none are taken outside, which in a country neighbourhood should be possible for at least a certain number.

The number of associated amusements, which took the form of dances (weekly except in summer), a Christmas tree, and one or two other entertainments, was 38 since last visit, but only about 50 patients attended them. As regards the lack of papers, pictures, and objects of interest in the dayrooms, to which attention has repeatedly been called, I regret to say that there was little or no visible improvement. In a neighbourhood like that of Sligo there should be no difficulty, if a little trouble were taken, in obtaining a supply of old magazines and illustrated papers.

About half the patients are able to attend Divine Service, and the Chaplains visit once a week, in addition to Sundays and sick calls.

Except for the provision of delf mugs and howls in the dining-halls, there was, as already mentioned, no improvement in the service of dinner, which, however, was of good quality. The old tin mugs are still in use in other parts of the institution.

The dormitories in general were in good order, but one or two on the male side were indifferently kept, not, apparently, having been swept, and a good deal more attention is required to the changing of soiled sheets, especially, though not exclusively, on the male side. It was stated, however, that there is difficulty in obtaining clean sheets when asked for, owing to the insufficiency of the stock, said to be due to the slowness of the contractor in supplying orders for sheeting. Some of the blankets also were not too clean, and a considerable number of mattresses required re-making or re-covering. Some of the dormitories were greatly overcrowded, and the atmosphere of these when in occupation was stated to be very bad. Such a state of affairs is most prejudicial to health.

The dayrooms were fairly kept, but in many places the plaster on the walls was dilapidated, and a large amount of painting is required both in them and in the corridors, in addition to the provision of objects of interest, as already mentioned.

The sanitary accommodation in the female refractory department remains as inadequate as ever, and in one part of the male side there are only seven closets for 200 patients, who have to use them as urinals also. Paper, however, is now provided in some instances. Closets or cupboards for polishers' huckets and such appliances are badly needed, as it is most unsafe to have objects so easily converted into weapons within reach of the patients.

The store-rooms were in good order, with the exception of the meat store, where the rough wooden bench is difficult to keep clean, and should be replaced by a slate or marble slab. Some of the meat did not appear to be in a satisfactory condition, and the milk in one vessel was of poor quality and slightly sour; otherwise no fault was to be found with the stores.

The floor of the washing-room of the laundry is in a bad condition, many hollows existing which were filled with water, so that the workers' feet must be constantly wet. Failing the re-laying of the floor, channels should be formed to convey the water away. The system of washing some of the clothes on tables also tends to wet the patients working there.

Apart from repairs and minor improvements, the principal work carried out since last visit consisted of plastering and painting interior walls and pointing the exterior. A wall is also being erected round the hay-shed.

No addition has been made to the nursing staff, which, as pointed out in former Reports, is not sufficient to deal properly with the number of patients in the Asylum, and it is also unsatisfactory to find that no instruction is being given to enable the nurses and attendants to obtain the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association.

The statutory books and registers were found properly kept, and the Case-books, with unimportant exceptions, up to date.

*20th July, 1914.*

## WATERFORD DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 4TH NOVEMBER, 1914.

The number of patients on the Register of this Asylum shows an increase of 9 over that at the last official visit on the 20th August, 1913, there being 641 patients, 339 male and 302 female (including one man absent on trial), as against 632, 333 male and 299 female, at the earlier date. There is, therefore, still overcrowding, especially as regards the male dayrooms, where the need for additional space has already been pointed out. The admissions during the interval numbered 87, the discharges 38, and the deaths 40, of which last 11 (including a case of fibroid phthisis), or 27.5 per cent., were due to tubercular disease, and 8 to other diseases of the lungs. One case died of Addison's disease; the remaining causes of death call for no special mention.

Post-mortem examinations were made in two cases.

The institution is to be congratulated on having been entirely free from zymotic disease since last inspection, and on having had only two serious casualties, one of which was a fracture of the olecranon caused by an accidental fall. The other injury was self-inflicted, a male patient having cut off his left hand while engaged in chopping wood. He, however, made a good recovery.

One patient escaped and went to his home, from which he was brought back by the attendants after an absence of about 25 hours.

Mechanical restraint, in the form of the strait jacket, was resorted to for surgical reasons in two cases, for total periods of 240, and 237 hours, respectively, while two other patients were secluded 12 times for 51 hours in all.

The patients included 43 who were also epileptic, and 16 actively suicidal cases, of which two classes 38 were under special observation. Of 19 patients who were confined to bed 12 suffered from serious illness, 6 from old age, debility, or minor ailments, and one from a tendency to violence or excitement. A considerable number of patients made complaints, most of which, though not all, related to detention. The majority obviously arose from the mental state of the complainants, but some required further investigation, which, however, revealed nothing calling for adverse comment: in fact, the patients afforded ever indication of receiving proper care. Their attire was comfortable and neat, that of the women especially so, effort being made, by the employment of a variety of dress materials, to avoid undue uniformity, and arouse interest in personal appearance.

Both male and female patients were seen at dinner, which was well served, and was partaken of quietly by the patients, the male refractory cases having a separate service. The meal consisted of soup, beef, potatoes and cabbage. The soup seemed rather thin, and some of the helpings of meat were unduly small, but there were no complaints of the food.

It is satisfactory to find that 80 patients of both sexes are taken for country walks once a week, and that none are wholly confined to the airing-courts.

About 62 per cent. are usefully employed, but of these nearly 23 per cent. merely assist the attendants at ward-work, and it might be suggested that an effort should be made to get more of the male patients to occupy themselves at the skilled trades, which only give occupation to 16. Of these, 6 are engaged in weaving the tweed for

the patients' clothes, producing a very good material at the low figure it was stated, of 1s. 1d. per yard. As many as 99 women are occupied at needlework and knitting.

No less than 115 associated entertainments have been given for the recreation of the patients since last visit, including dances twice a week, concerts, plays, lantern exhibitions, and pic-nics to the seaside at Tramore. On the average, 170 patients have been able to take part in these—not a very large proportion. Papers are now supplied in the dayrooms constantly.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain attends three times a week, and the Protestant Chaplain twice. About 483 patients are able to be present at Divine Service—over 75 per cent.

The dayrooms and dormitories were clean and in excellent order, and brightened by a good supply of pictures on the walls. Some of the dormitories, however, were rather overcrowded. Except in one of the male wards, the beds were clean and well-kept, and neat night-dress cases are being gradually provided. The lavatories and bath-rooms were also properly kept, and the workshops, kitchen, and laundry satisfactory.

The work done since last visit includes extension of the gate-lodge, the installation of a calorifer, and lagging of exposed steam-pipes, all of which have been carried out by outside labour. The suggested alterations in the stores, however, have not yet been taken in hand.

No addition has been made to the strength of the nursing staff since last inspection. Only 7 male attendants and 1 nurse at present hold the nursing qualification of the Medico-Psychological Association, but it is satisfactory to find that 7 of the former and 18 of the latter are receiving instruction to enable them to obtain this certificate.

The various statutory books and registers were properly kept, and the writing up of the Case-books is evidently carefully carried out by Dr. Fitzgerald, the Assistant Medical Officer, whose notes, though short, afford useful information about the cases.

The institution in general conveys the impression of good and capable management.

17th November, 1914

PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE  
INSANE.

## ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 13TH MAY, 1914.

This private Asylum was last visited on the 6th November, 1913, and during the six months that have since elapsed one gentleman and two ladies have been admitted, one gentleman and two ladies have been discharged, and one gentleman has died. The death was due to paraplegia and exhaustion in a patient of 90 years of age.

As regards the voluntary boarders, three were in residence at the time of last inspection, and since then one has come in and one has left, so that the numbers to-day remain unaltered.

The house was found generally in good order, the patients clean, properly clothed, and comfortable, and I formed the opinion that they receive every care and attention.

Some structural alterations are at present in progress whereby several bedrooms on the male side will be considerably enlarged, and better ventilated. These improvements will add much to the male accommodation.

No restraint or seclusion has been used in the treatment of any of the patients, and no casualties of any kind have taken place since last visit.

Divine Service is attended by 17 patients in the institution, and 10 patients are able to go to Churches in the neighbourhood.

The staff consists of a matron, four male attendants and six nurses.

Various games and amusements are provided, such as billiards, chess, cards, music, etc.

All the patients are able to take outdoor exercise in the grounds attached to the Asylum, and ten are taken out for drives in the country.

The Case-books and registers were found written up to date.

13th May, 1914.

## ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Since this institution was last inspected, on the 13th May, one lady has been admitted, one lady and one gentleman have been discharged, and one lady has died, the cause of death being broncho-pneumonia.

There are at present on the register the names of 10 gentlemen and 20 ladies, under certificates, and two gentlemen and one lady continue to reside as voluntary boarders.

The gentlemen's wing has been much improved since last visit by enlarging some of the bedrooms on the ground floor, and also the ante-room. These rooms have been re-papered, painted, and decorated,



as has also the corridor, which looks bright and in good order. The furniture in one of the male dayrooms is worn, and requires attention.

The general health has been good: no one was confined to bed at the time of my visit.

One casualty is recorded, viz., a female patient sustained an injury to her hip, owing to a fall when out walking. She was to-day sitting up in an arm-chair, and is progressing satisfactorily.

No restraint or seclusion has been employed in the treatment of any patient during the period under review.

A gentleman made his escape, and walked to his home, where his relatives decided to keep him on trial for the present.

The condition in which the patients were found was quite satisfactory. They appeared comfortable, well cared for, and satisfied with their treatment. I received no complaints of any kind.

The bedrooms and sittingrooms were in good order, and also the beds and bedding.

The religious ministrations are carefully attended to. Eighteen patients attend Divine Service in the Asylum, and nine go to Church outside.

The majority of the patients are able to take exercise in the grounds attached to the institution. Some of the gentlemen occupy themselves at carpentry, gardening, and farm work, and the ladies at sewing and knitting. Amusements, such as music, tennis, bowls, billiards, etc., are provided.

The staff consists of a matron, five nurses, and three male attendants.

The various books were found written up to date.

11th September, 1914.

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#### BELMONT PARK PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 18TH FEBRUARY, 1914.

When last inspected on the 19th August, 1913, there were on the register of this licensed house the names of 62 gentlemen under certificates, and two gentlemen resided as voluntary boarders. Since then seven gentlemen have been admitted and a like number discharged, so that to-day the numbers are the same as at the time of last visit.

The same two voluntary boarders are still in residence.

In the course of my visit I saw all the gentlemen, and found them in a satisfactory condition, being clean, tidy, suitably dressed, and generally comfortable and contented.

The dayrooms and dormitories were in good order. Some painting and decoration has been carried out in one of the wings, and other parts are about to receive the same attention.

No restraint or seclusion has been employed in the treatment of any patient during the period under review, and no casualties of any kind have occurred.

Religious ministrations receive every attention, and 38 gentlemen are able to attend Divine Service on Sundays.

Cinematograph and magic lantern entertainments are given for the amusement of the patients; 10 gentlemen are taken for carriage drives; 20 go for walks in the country; and 18 are able to go to the seaside for excursions.

The various books are written up to date.

18th February, 1914.

## BELMONT PARK PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 3RD NOVEMBER, 1914.

The number of gentlemen on the register of this institution when last inspected, on the 18th February, 1914, was 62, not including two voluntary boarders, who still remain in residence. Since then 12 gentlemen were admitted, 5 were discharged, and one died (of heart failure, supervening on acute melancholia), leaving 68 on the register, one of whom is absent on trial. The rest were seen and given an opportunity of speaking with me, of which a considerable number availed themselves. One of the voluntary boarders, however, was not interviewed, being out on pass. One patient was confined to bed.

The general health of the institution has been good, and there were no serious casualties since last visit.

Two patients effected their escape, one on two occasions, on the first of which he was brought back after an absence of 34 hours; the second time he was discharged, and is stated to be doing well at home. The other patient returned in three days of his own accord.

Neither restraint nor seclusion is recorded since last inspection.

The patients' clothing, though in some cases shabby, was on the whole in fair order, but in a few instances might have been neater. In general they appeared contented, and gave the impression of being kindly treated and comfortable, and no sensible complaints were received, except a few on the subject of detention, regarding which a special interview was given to one gentleman. On full consideration of this case, it does not appear that the absolute discharge of the patient would at present be desirable, but, if suitable arrangements could be made, he might be tried outside on probation.

Two gentlemen are epileptic.

I am glad to find that 20 patients are taken for country walks twice a week, while all but the gentleman in bed walk in the grounds. Twenty enjoy carriage drives, and 30 have been able to take part in seaside excursions. In addition to various indoor and outdoor games provided, cinematograph and lantern entertainments are given, at which most of the patients are stated to be present. Fifteen gentlemen find some useful occupation at housework, on the farm, in the garden, or laundry, or at joinery.

Some 40 are able to attend Divine Service at the institution, which is celebrated daily, but none go to church outside.

The various bedrooms, dormitories, and dayrooms are in excellent order, and for the most part bright, cheerful, and well furnished, the beds being clean and comfortable. Some of the bedrooms have been painted and re-decorated since last visit, as well as the corridor near the padded-room. It would be an improvement if certain bedroom floors, which are still scoured, were painted, or varnished and waxed.

The lavatories and bathrooms are satisfactory.

Attention must again be called to a number of hanging hooks in one of the passages. These are never free from risk in an institution of the kind, and are best replaced by narrow closed cupboards or wardrobes built in ranges.

The staff consists of 15 members of the Community, a Head Attendant, and 4 ordinary attendants, in addition to one night attendant.

The various books and registers were found properly kept, but the notes in the Case-books, though written up-to-date, are still unduly scanty.

3rd November, 1914.

## BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 13TH FEBRUARY, 1914.

In the course of the present inspection all the patients were seen and given an opportunity of speaking with me, with the exception of one lady, a voluntary boarder, who was out. They numbered 43—14 gentlemen and 29 ladies—under certificates, there having been 5 admissions and 4 discharges since the date of last inspection (2nd September, 1913), when there were on the register the names of 12 gentlemen and 30 ladies, total 42. In addition to these, three ladies, now as then, reside as voluntary boarders, one patient of each sex having been admitted since, while one lady died, and the gentleman had to be placed under certificates. The two ladies seen are suitable for residence on a voluntary footing. The cause of death in the one fatal case is given as spastic paralysis and bronchitis.

The general health is stated to have been very good in the interval, and the only serious casualty was a Colles's fracture of the left wrist due to an accidental fall.

Neither restraint nor seclusion is recorded as having been resorted to since last inspection, but it appears to be the custom for some of the patients to retire from time to time during the day to their rooms, the doors of which cannot be opened from the inside. This arrangement constitutes seclusion, and should have been recorded as such, but this necessity ought to be avoided for the future by making it possible to open the doors from within.

The patients were suitably dressed and generally neat and well-kept and no complaints of a reasonable character were received. Three ladies and one gentleman were confined to bed. There is only one epileptic, and one patient under special supervision.

Ten patients are on parole within the grounds, and some 38 take outdoor exercise, while 5 ladies go for walks outside the grounds, and about 20 patients enjoy carriage drives. In addition to games and music, amusements are provided in the form of dancing, concerts, and lantern entertainments, while three gentlemen and one lady do some gardening, two ladies occupy themselves with painting, and twenty with needlework.

The average number attending Divine Service in the institution is 21, and 9 go to church outside. A Protestant Episcopalian Clergyman has visited the institution on seven occasions since last inspection, a Roman Catholic Clergyman once, and a member of the Society of Friends once.

The various sittingrooms and bedrooms were found in admirable order, and the beds and bedding comfortable and well-kept. A large amount of papering and painting has been carried out since last visit, to the improvement of many parts of the house, and the extensive alterations to the ladies' wing are progressing, though much delayed by the recent strikes.

The numbers of the nursing staff have been increased by the addition of a second Assistant Matron. The medical attendance consists, as before, in daily visits from Dr. Bewley.

The statutory books and registers are kept well up-to-date, except one of the Case-books, in which notes are overdue.

13th February, 1914.

## BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

I visited this institution to-day, and I am pleased to report that the alterations and improvements to the west wing, which were in progress at the time of last visit, are now completed, and will be in occupation within the next few weeks. These improvements have been carried out on a large scale and at considerable cost, and the Managers may well congratulate themselves on having brought their institution up-to-date in modern requirements, and placed it on lines well suited for the treatment and care of mentally afflicted patients.

There are at present in residence 30 ladies and 14 gentlemen under certificates, and two ladies are residing as voluntary boarders. Since the date of last inspection, on the 13th February, 3 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been admitted, and 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been discharged.

All the patients were seen in the course of my visit. They were nearly all sitting out in the grounds, and appeared in good health. Their dress and personal appearance were satisfactory and they evidently receive due care and attention.

One casualty is recorded, viz.:—a lady sustained a Colles's fracture owing to a fall in the hall.

No restraint or seclusion has been employed in the treatment of any patient since last visit.

Divine Service is celebrated in the institution, and 7 gentlemen and 13 ladies are able to attend, while one gentleman and 6 ladies go to church outside.

Lawn tennis, croquet, music, &c., are provided for the amusement of the patients, and 7 gentlemen and 25 ladies are taken out for drives. Gardening, painting, knitting, sewing, &c., give occupation to others in the institution.

The Case-books and registers were found written up-to-date.

7th September, 1914.

## CARRIGLEA PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 20TH FEBRUARY, 1914.

Since this private asylum was last visited, on the 19th August, 1913, eight ladies have been admitted; five have been discharged, and one has died. These changes leave on the books to-day the names of 56 certified patients.

During my visit I saw all the ladies in residence and gave each an opportunity of conversing with me. I received no complaints worthy of mention, and found all the patients in a highly satisfactory condition.

The sittingrooms, dormitories, and single rooms were all scrupulously clean, and in excellent order, and the beds and bedding most comfortable throughout the institution.

The general health has been very good, and only one lady was to-day confined to bed, suffering from a slight ailment.

No casualties of any kind have occurred, and no seclusion has been used in the treatment of any of the patients. Restraint was found

necessary on three occasions, by means of a loose jacket, for a total number of three hours, owing to assaults and violence.

A Roman Catholic Clergyman visits the institution daily, and thirty ladies are able to attend Divine Service on Sundays.

Concerts, dances, and cinematograph entertainments are given for the amusement of the patients, and forty ladies are able to take walking and driving exercise.

The Case-books are very carefully written up-to-date by Dr. J. W. Williams, and the other registers are also properly kept.

20th February, 1914.

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### CARRIGALEA PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 5TH NOVEMBER, 1914.

Since the last inspection of this institution, on the 20th February, 1914, when there were 56 ladies on the Register, 8 have been admitted, and the same number discharged, while one died from cardiac failure, leaving 55.

The general health in the interval has been excellent, and no serious casualties are recorded.

The patients, all of whom were seen, were suitably and neatly dressed, and afforded every appearance of kindly treatment and care. Any complaints, other than those of detention, were of a delusional character, and none of the patients who complained of detention were regarded as suitable for discharge.

Only one lady was in bed when seen, and none at present are under special observation.

One of the dining-rooms was visited during dinner, which was served with every regard to refinement and comfort.

The average number attending Divine Service, which is celebrated daily at the institution, is stated to be 30.

Entertainments, in the form of theatricals, concerts, cinematograph displays, and picnics, are given for the patients from time to time, and some of the ladies amuse themselves with games, or find occupation at gardening, needlework, painting, and so forth, while about 45 are able to take outdoor exercise either walking or driving.

There is no record of seclusion since last visit, but one lady was restrained by means of a loose jacket for an hour, owing to violence.

The establishment is in general well-kept and cheerful, the bedrooms and most of the sittingrooms being bright, comfortable, and well-furnished, while all are scrupulously clean. The beds are good, and maintained in excellent order. In one of the sittingrooms in the portion of the building used by the more troublesome cases the floor, which is bare, should be covered with linoleum or cork carpeting.

The formation of a garden in the rear of this part of the establishment is a considerable improvement, but the enclosed garden in front is still rather small for the numbers using it.

The number of the Community in charge is 15, but there is no night supervision, and, though the staff occupy quarters close to the patients, this must be considered a deficiency.

The books and registers were found in order, and the Case-books are well-kept up-to-date by Dr. J. W. Williams, who continues to visit the institution.

5th November, 1914.

## ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 10TH FEBRUARY, 1914.

There has been no change since last visit, and all the ladies in residence, including four certified patients and two voluntary boarders, were seen to-day.

The latter are quite suitable cases to remain on that footing.

Two of the ladies were seen in bed, these suffering from serious illness, and afforded evidence of being thoroughly well cared for. The remainder were suitably dressed and neat.

With the above exceptions, the general health of the house has been good.

The voluntary boarders go to church regularly, and another lady occasionally, and a clergyman has visited the establishment on eight occasions.

One lady goes for carriage drives and country walks, and has also been sent to the pantomime.

The voluntary boarders go out freely alone.

The general state of the house is satisfactory.

The front of the house has been painted, the drainage system has been connected with the new main drainage, and some painting and distemping done through the house, as well as other repairs and improvements.

The books are kept up to date.

10th February, 1914.

## ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 14TH AUGUST, 1914.

Since last visit to this asylum two deaths are recorded, both being due to natural causes and in the cases of patients of advanced age.

On my visit to-day I found two certified ladies in residence and four ladies residing as voluntary boarders.

I received no complaints, and found all in a highly satisfactory condition. I have no doubt that every care and comfort is bestowed on the inmates of this establishment.

The house was clean and in good order. Some papering and painting has been carried out since last inspection.

The various books and registers were found written up to date.

14th August, 1914.

## FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

INSPECTED ON 10TH MARCH, 1914.

Since last visit of inspection to these institutions one gentleman and four ladies have been admitted under certificates, two gentlemen and one lady have been discharged, and one lady died from acute mania.

As regards the voluntary boarders, five were residing at the time of last visit. Since then six have come in and a like number have left, so that at the present date there are still five in residence.

No restraint or seclusion has been used in the treatment of any patient during the period under review.

The general health has been good, and no one was to-day confined to bed.

All the patients were found in a satisfactory state, clean, tidy, and suitably dressed.

The ladies' side was in good order, well kept, and creditable to those in charge, but more attention is required with regard to the cleanliness of various articles of furniture in the bedrooms on the male side. Portions of the gentlemen's wing would be much improved by re-painting.

A fire should be lighted in the male dining-room.

Twelve ladies and four gentlemen are able to attend Divine Service in the institutions, and two ladies and two gentlemen go to church outside.

Concerts, dances, and amateur theatricals are given for the entertainment of those in residence, twenty-one of whom are able to attend them.

The books were found written up to date.

10th March, 1914.

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## FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

INSPECTED ON 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

When last inspected, on 10th March, 1914, there were on the register of these institutions the names of 9 gentlemen and 27 ladies, total 36, who were under certificates, and there were also resident five voluntary boarders, 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies. Since that date 5 certified patients and 5 voluntary boarders have been admitted, 8 of the former and 6 of the latter class have been discharged, and two and one, respectively, died, leaving 31 certified patients (8 gentlemen and 23 ladies), and 3 voluntary boarders (2 gentlemen and one lady). Of the former, one lady and one gentleman were not seen, being absent on trial, and out on parole, respectively. The voluntary boarders appear to be suitable cases to remain on that footing.

Two of the deaths which occurred since last visit are attributed to cerebral hæmorrhage, the remaining death being returned as due to senile decay. All the patients who died were elderly. Otherwise the health of the institutions has been very good, and no serious casualties are reported.

Mechanical restraint was not resorted to, but one lady was placed in seclusion on 11 occasions for 14½ hours in all.

Ministration of religion continues to be well attended to, both Chaplains having visited frequently, while 19 patients on the average have been able to be present at Divine Service in the institutions, and six go to church outside.

The usual indoor and outdoor games, including croquet, tennis, and cricket are provided, and about 3 gentlemen and 14 ladies are able to avail themselves of one or other of these forms of amusement, but no associated entertainments appear to have been given since last inspection. Practically all the patients take walking and driving exercise, and about 8 find some useful employment such as carpentry, gardening, needlework, or house-work.

It is satisfactory to note the number of patients on parole. Five not counting the voluntary boarders, are allowed outside, while five enjoy the liberty of the grounds.

In the course of the summer a number of patients had the advantage of several weeks' residence near the sea.

The patients were suitably dressed and their clothing bore evidence of being properly attended to.

No complaints worth mention were received.

No one was confined to bed, and there are at present neither epileptic nor actively suicidal patients in residence.

The various general sitting-rooms and dining-rooms are kept in good order, but one private sitting-room, which was not quite satisfactory, is about to be taken in hand. The bedrooms were clean, and the beds and bedding comfortable. A considerable amount of papering and painting has been carried out since last visit, 5 bedrooms and 3 sitting-rooms having been re-decorated, in addition to passages, &c., but a good deal is still required.

Since last inspection one attendant was dismissed for roughness to a patient. The present numbers of the staff are excellent, there being a head attendant and six male attendants, and thirteen nurses in addition to the Matron, while one attendant and five nurses are on duty by night. The nurses and attendants are trained for the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, which has been obtained by some of them.

Dr. Benson is assisted by Messrs. E. J. Benson and J. McManus, as Clinical Residents.

The books were found to be well kept.

9th September, 1914.

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#### HAMPSTEAD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 20TH FEBRUARY, 1914.

The patients residing in this institution number twenty, all under certificates, the only change which has taken place since 10th October, 1913, the date of the last inspection, being the certification of a patient who was then a voluntary boarder. All these gentlemen were seen and given an opportunity of speaking with me, but no complaints were received, and they as usual presented every appearance of receiving proper care and kindly treatment.

Two of the above are general paralytics, and one suicidal case is kept under special observation, but none were confined to bed. Neither deaths nor serious casualties have occurred since last inspection, and the general health is stated to have been very good. There has been no resort to restraint or seclusion in treatment.

Divine Service, at which an average of sixteen patients are able to be present, is held every Sunday, and also once a month by a Protestant Episcopalian Clergyman. One patient goes to church outside.

All the gentlemen but one take outdoor exercise, and eight go for drives, while five do some garden-work. A cinematograph has been purchased for the amusement of the patients, and several entertainments have been given with it, combined with music, which afforded much pleasure.



The establishment was found in its accustomed state of excellent order, and a number of bedrooms have been re-decorated since last inspection. A new bathroom and lavatories have also been constructed, and will further facilitate the working of the institution.

A Head Attendant and eight ordinary attendants constitute the nursing staff, one of the latter being on duty at night.

The registers are kept up-to-date, and the Case-books continue to afford useful particulars of the progress of the cases.

*20th February, 1914.*

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### HAMPSTEAD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Since the inspection of this asylum in last February, two gentlemen have been admitted and one has been discharged, leaving the names of 21 certified gentlemen on the books to-day.

There are no voluntary boarders at present in residence.

The house continues to be maintained in excellent order, and the patients appear to be afforded every kind care and consideration. I received no complaints of any kind.

The general health has been good; no one was confined to bed at the time of my visit.

One casualty is recorded, viz.:—a fracture of the neck of the left humerus, caused by a violent patient throwing himself on the floor.

Seven gentlemen are taken for drives in the country, and 20 take walking exercise in the grounds attached to the institution.

A holiday at the sea was enjoyed by six gentlemen, who resided at Killiney for a time.

Religious ministrations receive every attention; 17 gentlemen attend Divine Service in the asylum, and two go to church in the neighbourhood.

The staff consists of two housekeepers, a Head Attendant, and 8 attendants. One attendant is on duty at night.

The Case-books and medical records are all carefully written up-to-date.

*3rd September, 1914.*

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### HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 28TH APRIL, 1914.

I visited this institution to-day, and saw 23 gentlemen whose names appear on the books as certified patients. Since the date of last visit, on the 3rd October, 1913, 9 gentlemen have been admitted, 8 have been discharged, and 2 have died. The deaths were due to natural causes, viz.:—one to pneumonia, and one to chronic bronchitis.

With regard to the voluntary boarders, 28 came in since last visit, 26 have left, one was certified to be insane, and one has died, so that

there are to-day two gentlemen residing as such, and both seem suitable cases.

The patients were all found clean, tidy, and properly clothed. I received no complaints calling for mention.

One gentleman, who was suffering from acute mania, was confined to bed and placed under restraint at the time of my visit, but this treatment appeared necessary owing to his violence and excitement, and also to prevent injury to himself and others.

The institution was found in a satisfactory state; the sittingrooms were clean and comfortable, and the bedrooms in a like condition. A little more attention, however, to the disposal of cast clothing is required, and also to the tidiness of some of the wardrobes in the bedrooms.

I was present at dinner, which appeared good, and evidently gave satisfaction.

The bathroom and lavatory on the second floor would be much improved by either enlarging the windows or putting in a skylight. At present these rooms are a little dark.

Lawn tennis and croquet are provided for the amusement of the patients and also indoor games, such as billiards, cards, &c. Seven gentlemen are taken for motor drives, and a like number for walks in the country.

Divine Service, which is celebrated in the institution, is attended by 22 gentlemen.

There is no record of any seclusion, but restraint was found necessary, by means of the strait jacket, in two cases, owing to violence and attempts to escape, in one case for 5 hours, and in the other for 36 hours. The latter case I have already referred to.

The Case-books and other registers were found carefully written up-to-date by Dr. J. M. Pereira, who displays great interest in those under his care.

28th April, 1914.

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## HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 14TH OCTOBER, 1914.

The number of gentlemen residing in this institution as certified patients is 27, 20 having been admitted and 15 discharged (11 returned as "recovered") since last inspection, on the 28th April, 1914, while one died. At that time there were 23 such patients on the register, in addition to two voluntary boarders. In the same period 25 voluntary boarders have been admitted, 24 have been discharged, and one died, so that there are still two in residence. Both of these seemed suitable cases to remain voluntarily.

The two deaths are ascribed to heart failure, secondary to acute melancholia, and acute enteritis, respectively. The general health otherwise is stated to have been very good since last visit.

One patient cut his wrist in breaking a pane of glass, and another fell against the billiard table, sustaining injuries to his face which were not of great importance. There were no other casualties.

In five cases patients were restrained by means of the strait jacket on seven occasions in all for a total period of seven hours. The number restrained is considerable, but the patients appear to have been excited and violent. No instance of seclusion is recorded.

All the patients were seen, and gave the impression of receiving good care and kindly treatment, practically no complaints having been made. Their attire in general was suitable and well attended to. Only one, a voluntary boarder, was confined to bed. Four are epileptics, but none at present appear to be under special observation.

The dining-room was visited during dinner, which was a good meal, served with all due regard to social usage, and partaken of with apparent relish.

It is satisfactory to note that 7 gentlemen go for walks in the country, while 15 enjoy motor and carriage drives. Four are able to play lawn tennis, 8 find amusement in croquet and bowls and 6 play various indoor games. Furthermore 2 do some gardening, and 3 occupy themselves usefully with housework. Occupation and amusement, therefore, receive due attention, but in winter months at least an occasional entertainment would be desirable.

Twenty-seven patients on the average are able to attend Divine Service, which is held at the institution on Sundays and holidays, but none go to church outside.

The sittingrooms, bedrooms, and dormitories are well looked after and clean, and the beds properly cared for and comfortable. The appearance of the bedrooms would be much improved if the margins of the floors, where not covered by carpet, were stained and varnished.

The work done since last visit includes general overhauling and repairs, while various carpets have been renewed, and linoleum has been laid in some of the passages.

The nursing staff consists of six attendants (including the Head Attendant) by day, and two by night.

Dr. E. O. Bowie, who now acts as Resident Medical Officer, shows interest in his work, and keeps the Case-books carefully written up-to-date. The other books and registers were also examined and found in order.

14th October, 1914.

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## HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 1ST MAY, 1914.

No change has taken place in the number resident in this institution since it was last inspected on the 1st December, 1913, but one lady who was at that time a voluntary boarder developed acute insanity and has had to be certified, so that there are now 14 ladies under certificates, and 3 residing voluntarily, as against 13 and 4 respectively, at the date of the previous visit. The three voluntary boarders are proper cases to remain on that footing.

All the ladies were suitably and neatly dressed, and a general atmosphere of contentment and good order prevailed. None were confined to bed, and the general health through the winter has been very good. No serious casualties took place, and there has been no resort to mechanical restraint, but it was found necessary to place one patient in seclusion on two occasions for a total period of 1½ hours.

No change has taken place as regards the conduct of Divine Service, which is attended by ten patients when held at the institution,

whilst five go to church outside. The Roman Catholic patients are visited by their Clergyman on special occasions.

Several social entertainments in the form of music and card parties have been given for the amusement of the patients, and cinematograph displays have also taken place. One patient has taken up the study of gardening, with excellent results; while another is interested in the care of poultry; two find occupation at painting; and five at needlework. Three enjoy drives, and fourteen are able to take walking exercise.

The bedrooms and sittingrooms were found in their usual good order.

The registers are carefully kept, and the notes in the Case-books in general properly written up-to-date.

1st May, 1914.

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### HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 1914.

This house continues to be maintained in excellent order. Since last visit in May, two ladies have been admitted, and two ladies have died, one at the advanced age of 90 from senile decay, and the other from bronchitis at the age of 73.

There are now on the books the names of 14 ladies under certificates, and 3 ladies residing as voluntary boarders, all of whom were seen in the course of my visit. No complaints were received, and all appeared well cared for, and generally contented.

The general health has been good, and no casualties of any kind have occurred.

There is no record of restraint, but seclusion has been used with two ladies owing to violence, one for 2½ hours and one for twenty minutes.

Divine Service is attended by 7 ladies in the institution, and four go to church outside.

The staff consists of a Matron, an Assistant Matron, and 6 nurses for day duty, and one nurse for night duty.

Cinematograph and musical entertainments are given for the amusement of those resident. Six ladies are taken out for drives in the country, and others occupy themselves at gardening, needlework, etc.

The Case-books and other records were found written up-to-date.

14th December, 1914.

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### LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 30TH MARCH, 1914.

The number of certified patients on the register of this institution, all of whom were seen in the course of the present visit, is 43, including 8 gentlemen and 35 ladies, as compared with 14 gentlemen and 34

ladies, total 48, on the first day of the previous inspection, 15th November, 1913, since which date one gentleman and 8 ladies were admitted, 4 gentlemen and 6 ladies were discharged, of whom 6 are returned as "recovered"; and 3 gentlemen and one lady died. In addition, 4 voluntary boarders were admitted and 3 discharged, leaving 2 ladies, also seen, one of whom was in residence at the last inspection, and is a suitable case. The remaining lady has only recently been admitted, and so far shows no reason why she should not continue on a voluntary footing.

The causes of death in the four fatal cases are reported, respectively, as acute mania and pulmonary tuberculosis; epilepsy and cerebral effusion; acute mania and gastric hæmorrhage; and senile decay and bronchitis. The general health is stated to have been good.

No serious casualties are reported, but in one case a scratch, stated to have been accidentally self-inflicted, resulted in septic cellulitis of the hand and forearm, necessitating surgical interference.

Neither restraint nor seclusion is recorded.

The patients gave the impression of being kindly treated, and their attire was in general satisfactory, and few complaints were received, none of a reasonable character. None were confined to bed when seen. Five ladies are under special observation, one of whom is epileptic, while another is acutely suicidal.

It is satisfactory to note that 5 patients go on parole beyond the grounds, while 8 are on parole inside. Almost all the patients are able for some walking exercise, 5 ladies enjoy carriage drives, and some 40 on the average avail themselves of the various entertainments, which include theatricals, concerts, and weekly dances. A room has now been set apart for various indoor games in the gentlemen's division, which is largely taken advantage of in wet weather. Several patients of both sexes help in the housework, and a number of ladies find occupation at needlework and lacemaking, while one does some gardening.

The ministrations of religion continues unaltered, and about 30 patients attend Divine Service in the institution, while an average of 16—a very good proportion—are stated to have been able to go to their respective places of worship outside.

The various sittingrooms, bedrooms, and dormitories were found well kept, and the beds and bedding in good order.

Amongst the works carried out since last visit, the staircases have been greatly improved by painting the walls in light colours, two corridors have also been re-decorated, new carpets and linoleum have been provided in various places, and a new bath-boiler has been installed, while painting work is still in progress. Certain changes have also been made in the arrangements of the establishment, by which the portion available for occupation by the ladies has been extended.

The staff now consists of a Matron, 8 nurses, and 3 attendants, in addition to 2 night nurses. The nurses seen were smart in their appearance.

The various books and registers were found carefully kept up-to-date.

30th March, 1914.

## LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 18TH NOVEMBER, 1914.

The number of patients admitted to this institution under certificates since last inspection, which took place on the 30th March, 1914, was 12, and the number discharged 9, leaving on the register 46, or 9 gentlemen and 37 ladies, as against 43—8 gentlemen and 35 ladies—at the earlier date. There have been no deaths in the interval. In addition two voluntary boarders were admitted, one of whom has already left, while two others who were in residence at last visit still remain, leaving three ladies on a voluntary footing.

The general health of the institution is stated to have been excellent in the interval, and there were no serious casualties, while neither restraint nor seclusion has been found necessary.

All the patients were seen, and it was evident that they receive good care and kindly treatment, there being few complaints, even of detention, and no others of a reasonable nature. Their clothing was in general, neat, suitable, and well attended to, except in the case of a gentleman suffering from stupor, who is difficult to keep tidy. Two were seen in bed, and six are stated to be under special observation owing to epilepsy (two cases), or suicidal tendencies.

The number of patients who are allowed beyond the grounds on parole is five, in addition to two of the voluntary boarders, while sixteen in all enjoy the privilege of freedom within the boundaries, thus showing that the principle of permitting as much liberty as possible is duly observed. All the patients but one are able as a rule to take walking exercise, and seven ladies go for carriage drives. The amusements, in one or other of which about 39 patients are able to take part, include weekly dances, music, and various games, including croquet, bowls, and skittles, and in addition, seven patients find occupation in gardening, five ladies engage in lace-making, eleven do needlework or knitting, and a certain number of both sexes assist in the housework.

The institution has been visited by a Roman Catholic Clergyman on 30 occasions, and by a Protestant Episcopalian Clergyman 29 times since last inspection, 35 patients being able to take advantage of their ministrations, while 7 go to church outside.

A considerable amount of work has been carried out since last visit, including the re-decoration of eight bedrooms and sittingrooms, as well as some lavatories and bathrooms; while a new piano and new carpets, as well as pictures and various articles of furniture, have been provided. The various sitting rooms and bedrooms were in excellent order, cheerful, and comfortably warm, and the beds and bedding were found to be clean and well kept.

A male night attendant and a day nurse have been added to the staff since last visit.

The various statutory books and registers have been carefully kept, and the notes in the Case-books are up-to-date, and reflect credit on Dr. J. C. Osborne, the Assistant Medical Superintendent.

18th November, 1914.

## HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 26TH MAY, 1914.

The number of patients on the register at the present inspection is 107, of whom 95 are gentlemen under certificates, while 12 are voluntary boarders. Two of the former are absent on trial, and four of the latter were out on parole at the time of the visit; all the others were seen and spoken to.

At the date of the last visit, on 19th November, 1913, there were 108 names on the register, including 95 certified and 13 voluntary cases, and since then 13 certified and 5 voluntary cases have been admitted, and 10 of the former and 6 of the latter discharged, while 3 certified patients have died, the assigned causes of death being, respectively, pneumonia, bronchitis at an advanced age, and congestion of the lungs supervening in a case of recurrent cerebral hæmorrhage. The general health of the institution is stated to have been otherwise very good, and the only serious casualty recorded is a wound of the left eyebrow as the result of falling in an epileptic seizure.

There have been no entries of restraint or seclusion since last visit.

Although the patients' clothing was in general suitable, more attention to its condition is necessary, as in a considerable number of instances it was soiled and in some cases dilapidated.

Most of the patients seemed contented, but one gentleman made a number of complaints. On inquiry, however, it appeared that these were either groundless or the result of great exaggeration, and were chiefly due to his mental state. As regards one, viz.:—that shower baths are forcibly administered in the institution as a means of treatment, although Dr. O'Connell assured me that this was never done by his orders, I was not wholly satisfied that it may not have occurred occasionally. This procedure, so liable to abuse, has been rightly discarded in all modern asylums, and it should never again be resorted to.

One gentleman appears to be developing an epithelioma of the nose, which requires surgical attention.

Two patients were seen in bed, but one of them had just been admitted after travelling all night.

Five patients are under special observation, and there are altogether five epileptics and one acutely suicidal case.

The average number of patients able to attend Divine Service is 95. The fine new Chapel of the institution is now in use, having been opened since last inspection, and affords ample and satisfactory accommodation.

Eight patients enjoy carriage drives, and one certified patient, in addition to voluntary boarders goes out on parole, while all but six are able to take exercise in the grounds. Six patients are usefully employed at house-work. Amusements, in the form of concerts and a cinematograph entertainment have been provided for the recreation of the patients, in addition to games such as tennis, handball, and billiards.

The dayrooms were cheerful and in excellent order, and the refectories, where the tables were laid for dinner, were properly and neatly kept. An excellent meal was in process of preparation in the kitchen, which, as well as the store-rooms, was also in good order. The dormitories and single rooms were in general clean and

tidy, but some of the beds were not very satisfactory, the sheets requiring to be changed, and in some instances not having been shaken out when the beds were made.

It is unsatisfactory to notice that the hanging-hooks, to which exception was taken on last inspection, have not yet been removed or covered in. Such hooks in recesses and out-of-the-way corners, not to mention bedrooms, introduce a quite uncalled-for element of risk in asylums, and if retained should always be enclosed in wardrobes.

The Case-books were found written up-to-date by Dr. O'Connell, and the other books and registers are properly kept.

26th May, 1914.

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#### HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 16TH DECEMBER, 1914.

During the period that has elapsed since the date of the last inspection of this institution, 11 gentlemen have been admitted, the same number has been discharged, and one gentleman has died. These changes leave on the books to-day the names of 94 gentlemen under certificates.

As regards the voluntary boarders, 12 were residing at the time of last visit; since then, 15 have come in and 8 have left, so that at the present date there are 19 in residence.

The death recorded was due to epilepsy.

The general health of the patients has been good, and only one gentleman, who is paralysed, was confined to bed to-day.

No restraint has been used in the treatment of any patient, but 2 gentlemen were secluded owing to violence for 57 hours in all.

Two casualties are recorded, viz.: a patient sleeping in an observation dormitory made a sudden, violent, and homicidal attack on the night attendant, and also on one of the patients. Fortunately, however, no serious injuries were inflicted, but both of those attacked received some cuts and bruises about the head and body from blows of a chair which the patient used. The other case was that in which a patient attempted to take his own life by drinking a small quantity of carbolic disinfectant.

All the patients in residence were seen. They were suitably clothed and appeared generally contented.

The day-rooms, dormitories, and single rooms were clean, also the beds and bedding, but none of the beds on which waterproof sheets are used were properly made, and those whose duty it is to make these beds require instruction in this matter.

Divine Service is celebrated in the institution, and 70 patients are able to be present.

Concerts are given for the amusement of those in residence. There are also the usual indoor games such as hiliards, cards, &c.

Six gentlemen are taken out for drives in the country, and 85 take walking exercise in the grounds attached to the institution.

The various registers and Case-books were found written up-to-date.

16th December, 1914.



## ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, AND ST. EDMUNDSBURY.

INSPECTED ON 26TH AND 29TH JUNE, 1914.

The number of patients whose names are on the register of these institutions is 133, including 37 gentlemen and 96 ladies, all under certificates, as against 131—38 gentlemen and 93 ladies—when the last inspection took place, on the 19th and 20th December, 1913. The number admitted in the interval was 22, while 12 patients have been discharged, and 8 died.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, and included a case of acute delirious mania, and one of general paralysis.

The general health has been excellent, and there were no serious casualties since last visit, nor was restraint or seclusion resorted to.

All the patients were seen and spoken with, and no complaints of a reasonable character were made by any of them. Their attire was neat and tidy, and suitable to their position and mental state, and they evidently receive every care and kindness. The cases include one of epilepsy and two of actively suicidal proclivities, all under special observation; and also two of general paralysis. Fourteen were seen in bed, including one lady who is undergoing thyroid treatment.

Concerts are given for the amusement of the patients and the usual indoor and outdoor games are provided; while two gentlemen do some gardening, and twenty-six ladies find occupation at sewing or household work. Nineteen patients take walking exercise, and forty-four go for carriage drives. The number able to take advantage of the amusements is about fifty-eight.

Divine Service is held in the institutions twice a week by a Protestant Episcopalian clergyman, and by clergymen of other denominations as occasion may arise, and is attended on an average by about fifty-four patients, while thirteen are able to go to church outside.

The usual good order was found to prevail in the sitting-rooms, corridors, and dining-rooms both at St. Patrick's Hospital and St. Edmundshury. The tables were seen laid for dinner in many instances, and showed proper attention to social usage. The various bedrooms and dormitories were also satisfactorily kept, and the beds clean and well attended to. The lavatories were also in excellent order.

The structural work done since last visit includes some papering and painting, which in parts is still in progress, and new linoleum has been laid in wards 4 and 6. At St. Edmundshury there has also been some re-decorating, and the re-roofing of the new wing has been completed.

No change has been made in the numbers of the staff, and Dr. Leeper continues to be assisted by Drs. Rutherford and Small.

The registers were found up-to-date, and the notes in the Case-books continue to afford useful information concerning the progress of the cases.

29th June, 1914.

## ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, AND ST. EDMUNDSBURY.

INSPECTED ON 15TH AND 17TH DECEMBER, 1914.

The changes which have taken place amongst the patients in these two institutions since they were visited in June have been the admission of 3 gentlemen and 13 ladies, the discharge of 6 gentlemen and 11 ladies, and the death of one gentleman and 4 ladies, leaving on the books to-day the names of 33 gentlemen and 94 ladies, all under certificates.

The 5 deaths resulted from natural causes, and are registered as due to senile decay and broncho-pneumonitis, enteritis, melancholia, stupor and purpura, and senile decay, respectively.

The general health has been excellent, and no serious casualty has occurred during the period under notice.

The sittingrooms, bedrooms, and dormitories are all kept in good order and are bright and comfortable. Many of the rooms have been papered and painted, and two stained glass windows which have been erected, help to decorate the staircase on the female side of St. Patrick's.

All the patients were suitably dressed and gave the impression of receiving every care and consideration.

The ministrations of religion receives careful attention. About 40 ladies and 12 gentlemen attend Divine Service in the institutions and 8 ladies and 4 gentlemen go to churches in the neighbourhood.

No seclusion has been employed in the treatment of any patient, but it was found necessary to restrain one lady by means of a sleeved jacket for 490 hours, in order to prevent self mutilation and destruction.

Various forms of amusement and recreation are provided, such as variety entertainments, cricket, tennis, croquet, bowls, etc., also music and indoor games such as billiards chess, cards, etc.

Forty-one patients are taken out for drives in the country, and many also occupy their time in knitting, sewing, and gardening.

The case-books and other records were found carefully written up to date, and reflect much credit on Dr. H. R. Rutherford and Dr. H. J. Rutherford, the Assistant Medical Officers.

17th December, 1914.

## ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 3RD MARCH, 1914.

Since last inspection of this institution (on 14th July, 1913), 6 ladies have been admitted, 9 have been discharged, and 4 died, leaving 104 on the register, as against 111 at the former date. All of these were seen, with the exception of one who is at present in hospital for surgical treatment, by permission of the Lord Chancellor. All were neatly and suitably attired, and afforded every indication of good care and kindly treatment, no complaints worth mention having been received.

The causes of death in the four cases which terminated fatally are returned as carcinoma, chronic gastritis, and cardiac dilatation (two), respectively. All these patients had reached an advanced age.

The general health of the institution has been good upon the whole, and but one lady was confined to bed when seen. The only casualties recorded are a cut and a bruise on the head, both sustained by the same patient at different times owing to accidental falls.

There is no entry of restraint or seclusion. It is, however, necessary that all cases should be recorded under the latter head in which a patient is shut in alone during the daytime by her own wish, in such a manner that she cannot leave her room; and, in order to avoid for the future the need of such record, arrangements are being made by which bedroom doors can be opened from within.

About 36 attend the daily Divine Service, and about 83 on Sundays, while 12 go to church outside occasionally.

Ten ladies enjoy walks outside the grounds, and about 34 go for carriage drives. Two entertainments were given by professionals since last inspection, and parties and concerts have also been held for the recreation of the patients, while about ten ladies went to dramatic performances in the city. A good gramophone has also been provided, and it is stated to afford much amusement. Two patients do a little gardening, and others find occupation at plain and fancy needlework, lace-making, painting, and light house-work.

The dining-rooms were visited during dinner, which appeared to be of good quality and was neatly served, the tables being cheerfully decorated with flowers and plants.

The various bedrooms, dormitories, and sittingrooms were as usual spotlessly clean, and in excellent order, and the beds satisfactory. Some painting has been done since last visit, a new bath has been provided in one of the separate houses, and all parts of the institution are being connected up by telephone—a most desirable innovation. Additional hydrants are also being provided outside the buildings.

There has been no change in the numbers of the staff.

Drs. J. Murphy and F. X. Callaghan continue to act as visiting physicians, the Board of Governors having undertaken not to admit such recent or acute cases as from their nature are likely to benefit from continuous specialised medical treatment, so that the appointment of a whole-time medical officer has been dispensed with.

The various books and registers were found written up-to-date.

*3rd March, 1914.*

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## ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 7TH OCTOBER, 1914.

I visited this institution to-day, and found it as usual in a most satisfactory condition. The patients were all very quiet, well behaved, and suitably dressed, and I received no complaints worthy of notice. The dayrooms, dormitories, and single rooms are all kept scrupulously clean, and in excellent order, as are also the beds and bedding. Since the institution was last visited, on the 3rd March, 9 ladies have been admitted and 6 were discharged, leaving 107 now on the register, one of whom is absent on probation. The general health is good, and no one was confined to bed at the time of my visit. All those in residence appear to receive every kind care and attention. Divine Service is celebrated in the institution, at which

87 patients are able to attend, while 4 occasionally go to churches outside.

All who are able take exercise in the grounds of the establishment, 9 ladies go for walks outside, and 35 are taken out for drives. Cinematograph displays, theatricals, concerts, dances, &c., have been given since last visit, and 33 ladies enjoyed a picnic at the seaside on one occasion.

No patient has been placed under restraint or in seclusion, nor has any casualty occurred during the period under review.

As regards precautions against fire, besides hydrants and Minimax extinguishers for indoor use, a private main has been acquired to supply a special pipe laid down around the entire building for use outside.

The Case-books were all found carefully written up-to-date.

7th October, 1914.

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## STEWART INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 6TH JULY, 1914.

### *Mental Hospital Division.*

When last inspected, on the 16th December, 1913, there were on the register of this department of the institution the names of 71 patients (32 gentlemen and 39 ladies) under certificates, and two voluntary boarders. Since that date 4 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 4 ladies have been discharged; the voluntary boarders have left, and one lady has died. The death was due to acute gastritis in a patient of 80 years of age.

All the patients were seen in the course of my visit, and I found them quiet, very well behaved, suitably dressed, and all clean and tidy in appearance. I received no complaints of any kind, and I have no doubt that every kind care and attention is bestowed on them.

The general health has been excellent since last inspection, and to-day only one lady was confined to bed, suffering from a slight ailment.

No restraint or seclusion has been employed in the treatment of any of the patients, and no escape has taken place.

Divine Service, which is celebrated in the institution, is attended by 23 gentlemen and 16 ladies, and 6 patients are allowed to go to church outside.

Many of the patients play cricket in the afternoons, and matches are played twice a week: there are also dances, and cinematograph entertainments are given for the amusement of the patients, besides the usual games, such as billiards, cards, &c.

The various registers were found written up to date.

The entire institution is maintained at a high standard, and those responsible for its management are deserving of great credit.

### *Imbecile Division.*

This department of the institution contains 111 inmates (70 males and 41 females). Since last visit 15 have been admitted, 16 have been discharged, and one has died from acute pulmonary tuberculosis.

The general health has been good, and there is no record of any zymotic disease since the date of the previous visit.

No restraint or seclusion is used with any of the inmates.

I found the boys and girls in a very satisfactory condition to-day, being clean, tidy, and suitably dressed.

The dormitories were also clean and well kept, and the beds and bedding in excellent order.

Occupation is provided in the form of mat-making, laundry-work, outdoor work, knitting, etc.

Amusements, such as dancing, cricket, and cinematograph entertainments, are given for the inmates.

Divine Service, at which 62 boys and 36 girls are able to attend, is celebrated in the institution.

The books were found written up to date.

6th July, 1914.

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#### STEWART INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 11TH DECEMBER, 1914.

##### *Mental Hospital Division.*

The number found on the register of this institution at the present visit was 79, including 35 males and 44 females, all under certificates, but of these three were absent on trial. On the date of last inspection (6th July, 1914) the numbers were 35 males and 38 females, total 73; since when 14 patients were admitted, 6 were discharged, and 2 died, the deaths being due to cardiac failure and cerebral hæmorrhage, respectively.

The general health in the interval has been good, and the only casualty was an injury to the hip resulting from a fall. There were no escapes, and neither restraint nor seclusion has been found necessary.

All the patients in residence were seen and spoken to, and, in general, contentment seemed to prevail, practically no complaints having been received. Their clothing was good and well kept (except in one or two cases of untidy habits whom it is difficult to keep quite neat); and in general it was evident that they receive kindly and careful treatment. Two ladies were seen in bed, both seriously ill, and two patients are stated to be epileptic, one of whom is under special observation.

The number on parole within the grounds is 14, and 5 are allowed outside, while nearly all take outdoor exercise in some form, and two work in the garden. The means of recreation include weekly dances and occasionally other associated entertainments, as well as cricket, hockey, and other games. In addition several patients are usefully employed at house-work, and one assists the engineer.

Ministration of religion is well attended to, Divine Service, at which some 35 patients are present, being held every Sunday in the institution, in addition to occasional visits of the Chaplain at other times. Eight are able to go to church outside.

The sitting-rooms were found in admirable order, and the bedrooms and dormitories spotlessly clean. The lavatories and bath-

rooms were also well kept and some have been much improved by painting. Some of the bedrooms are occupied by two patients, an arrangement which is, as far as possible, to be avoided, and certainly cannot be considered satisfactory when, as in one instance, the patients are of a noisy and unfavourable class.

The dining-rooms were visited during dinner, which was a good meal served with a regard to social usage, and was partaken of in an orderly manner.

The structural work since last visit includes a considerable amount of painting, some papering, and the instalment of some new grates with tiled hearths, as well as a new and larger storage battery.

The nursing staff consists of 6 male attendants and 11 nurses, in addition to the Matron and charge-nurse, and Dr. Rainsford has as usual the advantage of an Assistant Medical Officer's services. The condition of the patients and of the establishment generally certainly reflects credit upon him and his staff.

The books were found written up, and the Case-books contain useful particulars of the cases.

#### *Imbecile Division.*

The total number on the register is the same as on the date of last inspection, 6th July, 1914, viz., 111, but the males now number one less and the females one more, the present figures being respectively 69 and 42. Four patients were admitted in the interval, three were discharged, and one died.

The institution was visited by an outbreak of mild whooping-cough, and there were also a few cases of varicella. The single death was due to acute pulmonary tuberculosis.

The patients appeared to be thoroughly well cared for, and were in general clean, tidy, and cheerful. They were seen at dinner, which was abundant and neatly served, and the boys were also visited during school, where they were very orderly.

The ministration of religion is the same as in the Mental Hospital Division, and about 80 are able to attend Divine Service, while two go to church outside. The recreations of the other Division are also open to these patients.

The dayrooms and dormitories were clean and properly kept, and the beds with one exception were in excellent order. Underblankets are now supplied to all but the worst cases. The state of the latrines has been decidedly improved by the new automatic flushing arrangements.

The books and registers were found written up.

11th December, 1914.

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#### VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 30TH APRIL, 1914.

On my visit of inspection to this private asylum to-day, I found 41 certified ladies in residence, all of whom I spoke to, and I am pleased to report that I received no complaints of any kind. Since last visit 7 ladies have been admitted, 7 discharged, and 3 have died, two from heart failure and one from senile decay.

To-day one lady was residing as a voluntary boarder, two having been admitted since the date of the last visit, one of whom has since left.

The general health has been good, and no casualties are recorded.

One lady attempted to escape by jumping through a window, but she was brought back within a short time, fortunately uninjured in any way.

The house was found in good order, and all the bedrooms and sittingrooms very clean and comfortable.

There is no entry of any seclusion being employed in the treatment of any patient since last visit, but two ladies were restrained by means of the strait jacket, one, owing to violence, for half an hour, and the other, owing to suicidal attempts, for two hours.

Twenty ladies are taken out for walks, and 14 for country drives, and about 20 occupy themselves at sewing and needlework.

Divine Service is celebrated in the institution, at which 20 ladies attend, and 14 others go to churches in the neighbourhood.

The same Matron is still in charge, assisted by nine nurses for day, and two for night duty.

The Case-books were found carefully written up to date by Dr. Pereira, who visits the asylum daily.

30th April, 1914.

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### VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Since last inspection, on the 30th April, 1914, nine ladies have been admitted to this institution under certificates, seven have been discharged, and three died, leaving forty, as against forty-one at the earlier date. A voluntary boarder has also died in the interval, and there are none on that footing at present. The deaths were all due to natural causes, and apart from them the general health in the interval has been very good. No serious casualties are reported.

One patient was so violent that it was considered necessary to restrain her by means of the strait jacket for an hour, but seclusion has not been resorted to.

All the patients were seen and, on the whole, contentment seemed to prevail, no complaints having been received, except one or two on the subject of detention, which required no action. The clothing of the ladies was suitable to their condition and was properly cared for, and in other respects they appeared to be well looked after. Only one lady was seen in bed. Four are stated to be under special supervision owing to epilepsy or suicidal tendencies.

A Roman Catholic Clergyman continues to visit the institution on Sundays and holydays, and a Protestant Clergyman attends when required. Thirty ladies are able to be present at Divine Service in the house, and eight go to church outside.

It is satisfactory to note that about half the patients are sent for country walks and sixteen enjoy carriage and motor drives. Concerts, dancing, and other amusements have been provided, and some

of the patients play tennis and croquet, while five do some gardening, and ten find occupation at sewing and crochet, in addition to fourteen who engage in house-work.

The whole establishment was found in good order, and the beds well-cared and clean. It would be desirable to provide a basin in the bathroom, with hot and cold water, for the use of the patients, who should not be allowed access to the bath-taps. A partition should also be erected between the seats in the outdoor water closet. \*

There has been no change in the numbers of the staff, but at present there is a vacancy which will be filled.

The various books and registers are in order, and the Case-books are kept up to date by the Medical Officer, Dr. E. O. Bowie.

11th September, 1914.

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### WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 5TH FEBRUARY, 1914.

There are five ladies under certificates residing in this private asylum. On my visit of inspection to-day I saw four ladies in the house, and the other I met and conversed with on the road on my way back.

I received no complaints, and found all the ladies clean, tidy, and suitably dressed, and they evidently are carefully attended to and well looked after.

A Clergyman visits the institution once a month, and one lady is able to attend to her religious duties outside.

The books were found carefully written up to date.

5th February, 1914.

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### WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

No change has taken place amongst the patients since last visit, and all the five ladies in residence were seen to-day. They were neatly and suitably dressed, and bore every appearance of receiving proper care. No complaints of a sensible character were received from any of them.

The bedrooms and sittingrooms were in good order, and the beds clean and well kept.

Two of the ladies go for walks twice or thrice weekly, and one lady attends Divine Service. The others are visited by a Clergyman once a month.

The books were found carefully written up to date.

7th September, 1914.



## WORKHOUSES.

## BALLINA WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1914.

The inspection of the conditions of life of the mentally affected inmates in this workhouse reveals a state of affairs urgently calling for redress in many particulars.

The number of inmates so classed was 17, or 5 males and 12 females, but two other men were seen who are not mentally normal. Of the above, two women and one boy were also epileptic, and one man was a restless suicidal melancholic, who attempted to cut his throat before admission, and is an utterly unsuitable case for workhouse treatment. He should be transferred to the Asylum without delay.

Of the male patients two are accommodated in the body of the house, where they occupy a gloomy, poorly-kept ward both by day and night. The beds are of good modern form and provided with suitable coverings, though without under-blankets. They were not free from insects, however, and the mattresses were rather soiled. One of the unclassified defectives lives in this ward also, the other sleeping in a dilapidated dormitory upstairs, upon a thin, hard mattress placed on the floor. Two of the remaining three male patients are better housed in the infirmary, where they have good wooden beds, and more cheerful surroundings. The epileptic idiot boy, however, who is noisy and dirty, occupies a bare, cold room on the ground floor of the infirmary, where, it was stated, there is often a bad smell owing to the close proximity of the privies, so that it is unsuitable for use as a living room.

The twelve women occupy a long, cheerless day-dormitory. The beds for the most part consisted of inferior straw ticks, without bedsteads, and their condition was unsatisfactory. Two women sleep in cells partitioned off from the ward, and having no separate light or ventilation. One woman, who acts as a servant, had a better bed.

The sanitary accommodation consists of buckets in the wards (in the infirmary night-chairs are provided), and latrines or privies out of doors. The former, however, have no water laid on for flushing, and both the floor and the yard outside were in a filthy state. Even in the infirmary no water is available except by carting, and the male patients seldom or never get a bath, though the females are said to be bathed once a week in summer, and every two or three weeks in winter, a portable bath being used.

Such a state of things, especially in an institution attached to a town of the importance of Ballina, reflects little credit upon those responsible for it, and the necessity for sweeping improvements, above all for a reasonably efficient water supply, must be earnestly impressed on the Guardians.

30th September, 1914.

## BALLYMAHON WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 20TH MAY, 1914.

In this workhouse there is only one female classified as of unsound mind. On my visit to-day I found her clean and tidy, and I was informed that she gets a bath every week. I regret, however, to report that the bed-clothing was in a most unsatisfactory condition, the sheets were found infested with vermin, and, as there is a disinfecting chamber in this institution, there can be no possible excuse for finding the clothing in this state.

The patient is able to do a little house-work, and the diet scale seems sufficiently good.

20th May, 1914.

## BALLYMENA WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 28TH AUGUST, 1914.

The return of the insane patients in this workhouse is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maintained by Antrim Asylum Committee, under the Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9, ... ..	26	—	26
Maintained by Belfast Asylum Committee, under the Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9, ... ..	7	29	36
Chargeable to the Union, ... ..	6	1	7

On my visit of inspection to-day I found that considerable improvements have taken place since the date of last visit, on 17th October, 1913. The dayrooms and dormitories have been painted, and now look bright, clean, and in good order. Some pictures have been introduced on the female side, and an attempt is being made to brighten the dayrooms by the addition of flowers and plants. A new bathroom has been added to the male, and also to the female side, and this is a very great advantage.

I found both male and female patients in a satisfactory condition, being clean, and suitably dressed. The beds and bedding were in good order. The inmates appear to receive due care and attention.

Fifteen females and ten males are able to attend Divine Service.

Employment is found for the males in such work as ward-cleaning, pumping, and farm labour, and for the females at knitting, sewing, laundry work, and ward-cleaning. Fifteen women and 17 men are so engaged.

The diet appears to give satisfaction.

28th August, 1914.

## BALLYVAUGHAN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 21ST MAY, 1914.

In this workhouse there are only one male and one female classified as of unsound mind. I saw them both to-day, and can give a very favourable report of their condition, and of the attention they receive. Both are supplied with good spring beds and good bed clothing, which is kept clean and was found to-day in a satisfactory condition.

21st May, 1914.

## BALTINGLASS WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 9TH JULY, 1914.

In this workhouse there are eight men and eight women classified as mentally defective, and one imbecile boy of nine years of age. Separate wards are set apart for their use. A paid attendant is in charge on both sides, and to-day I found both males and females clean and fairly comfortable.

The dormitories were in good order and the beds and bedding clean. I should like to see spring beds and hair mattresses supplied instead of the iron beds and straw ticks.

The bathrooms on both sides are altogether too small, and have no water supply. Some of the patients have to get a bath several times in the week, and there is often a difficulty in obtaining hot water. This matter requires attention, and the Guardians would much improve the institution by erecting new good-sized bathrooms, with hot and cold water supply.

The diet scale on both sides is quite satisfactory.

9th July, 1914.

## BAWNBOY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 7TH JULY, 1914.

In this antiquated institution there were seen one male and six female patients classed as of unsound mind, but a sister of one of the latter and one or two others did not appear to be much better mentally. One of those classed was a slightly weak-minded epileptic.

The male patient, a hopeless idiot of uncleanly habits, was very untidy in his dress and went barefoot. He sleeps in the body of the house in an old wooden box bed with a straw tick, but provided with sufficient coverings, and clean. The privy in the yard used by the male patients is very primitive, having no seat. Bathing takes

place weekly in a portable bath. Five of the female patients are also accommodated in the body of the house, using a very rough, though clean, brick-floored dayroom, and a dormitory on the first floor which, being open to the roof, must be cold in winter. The beds consist of straw ticks on wooden bedsteads, but have under-blankets and sufficient hedding, and were clean. The remaining case occupies a bed of much the same type in the infirmary, in a clean but very bare ward.

For bathing, which takes place once a fortnight (except in cold weather, when it is less frequent), the same bath is used as for the males, and the sanitation, though a trifle better than on the male side, is also unsatisfactory.

Four females do some work, and one attends Divine Service.

The dietary is passable, as shown by the scale.

23rd July, 1914.

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### BELMULLET WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1914.

The three mentally affected inmates of this workhouse—one man and two women—are accommodated in the body of the house, in wards with tiled floors and, on the female side, open to the slates, and used both by day and night. They sleep on old straw ticks on the floor, bedsteads not being supplied. Only one sheet is allowed, and, although there were sufficient blankets, they were by no means satisfactory in point of cleanliness, and contained a number of insects. Buckets serve for sanitary purposes at night, and for day use there are antiquated privies out of doors, which were in a filthy condition. It was stated that the man will not take a bath, but washes his head occasionally, and that the women bathe about once a fortnight in summer, but not at all in winter, though they wash their heads and have a foot-bath once a week. The latter must be highly necessary, as none of the three wore boots or stockings. Otherwise the clothing of two was fair, but one of the women was untidy in her dress. Two do some useful work, and all three attend Divine Service.

The diet also cannot be considered satisfactory in all respects, as the dinner allowed on five days in the week consists merely of bread or potatoes, with a sort of thick gruel, which latter, it was stated, is mostly given to the pigs, as few of the inmates will touch it.

Very radical improvements, both in equipment and organisation, are, therefore, needed if this workhouse is to be brought up to a reasonable standard. To name a few of the most urgent, proper modern bedsteads and bedding should be supplied, baths installed with water laid on, modern closets fitted up, and the diet scale revised.

\* 1st October, 1914.

## BIRR WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 21ST FEBRUARY, 1914.

In this workhouse there are only four females and one male classified as of unsound mind. Of these, three women were to-day in hospital, where they receive every care and attention; are supplied with good spring beds, and clean sheets; and get a bath every week.

The female in the body of the house was clean and tidy, but she had no bedstead, and her sheets might be changed oftener. I understand she occasionally gives some trouble, and in view of this it might be well to have her transferred to the District Asylum.

The male patient requires more attention as regards his personal tidiness, and he stands in need of better clothes. His bed is of the old wooden type with a straw tick, which it would be advisable to replace by a spring bed and hair mattress.

A bathroom is required in the body of the house.

21st February, 1914.

## BORRISOKANE WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 27TH MAY, 1914.

In this workhouse there are two women and one boy classified as of unsound mind. Both of the women belong to the infirm class. One sleeps in the infirmary and is provided with a good spring bed, but the other, who sleeps in the body of the house, has the old type of wooden bed with a straw tick. I should like to see her provided with a comfortable spring bed. The bed clothing was found clean and in good order. The two females were clean, tidy, and in a satisfactory condition. It was stated to me that the patients are given a bath in the laundry once a month, but this cannot be considered satisfactory, and I strongly recommend that a proper bathroom be provided in the institution.

As regards the boy, who is an imbecile and 13 years of age, I have the greatest fault to find with the treatment he receives and the condition in which I found him to-day, viz.:—tied on to a commode chair, his hands being wound round with cloths, so that he had not the use of them. The excuse given was that the Matron has not sufficient paid assistance, and that the boy, if left alone, might perhaps fall into the fire. This may be very true, but such treatment is not humane, and sufficient paid wards-maids should be employed, in order to give constant attention to a boy of this class.

27th May, 1914.

## CARLOW WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 1914.

The number of inmates in this workhouse classed as of unsound mind was 47, of whom 19 were males and 28 were females, but one of the former was probably not abnormal. Eight of these were also epileptic, and about a fourth or more were confined to bed. The

clothing of the male patients was fairly good and clean, but inmates of this class should be given woollen vests in winter. The women appeared to be comfortably dressed. About 14 or 15 are able to do some useful work, and some 35 attend Divine Service.

With the exception of three who were housed in the infirmary, these inmates occupied the special insane departments. That for the males consists of a small dayroom and a large, bright, and clean dormitory on the ground level, both having hoarded floors. The beds in the latter are of the old wooden form with straw ticks, and should be replaced by spring beds and hair or fibre mattresses. Under-blankets, however, are provided, and the bedding was otherwise sufficient and fairly clean. The female department consists of a concrete-floored dayroom, in fair order, and not uncomfortable, though rough, and three dormitories. The best of these is a good clean airy room upstairs for 19 inmates, which, however, being open to the slates, is very cold in winter. It should be ceiled, or the roof sheeted with wood. The other two are on the ground floor and are smaller. They were also clean and well-kept. It would be a great improvement if a door were opened between these lower dormitories and the dayroom, to reach which at present it is necessary to go into the open air. Some of the bedsteads were of modern spring form, but the majority were of the old-fashioned iron pattern, and with one exception all had straw ticks, to which the same remarks apply as in the case of those in the male dormitory. The bedding was, however, otherwise satisfactory in quantity, and in general well-kept.

The bathrooms on both sides open off the yards, and have only a cold water supply, but the inmates are bathed weekly. Hot water should also be laid on, as it would save much labour in carrying, and there is only one paid attendant on each side.

The sanitary accommodation consists of night-chairs in the wards, and modern water-closets off the yards.

The diet scale is satisfactory.

On the whole this workhouse compares favourably with many such institutions in Ireland.

23rd December, 1914.

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### CARRICKMACROSS WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 3RD JULY, 1914.

The mentally affected inmates in this workhouse, who number 12, not including 2 male senile demented who for some reason are not classed as insane, are accommodated in two clean, well-kept, hoarded wards on the ground floor, off which open four flagged cells. Only two of the latter were occupied, and the doors of all four have been removed. Four of the beds were spring-bottomed, with hair mattresses, the remainder were of old patterns, with straw ticks, and should be replaced by the more modern form. All were provided with under-blankets, two sheets and two pillows, and, with the exception of the sheets on one bed, were clean. There are no day-rooms. The sanitary accommodation is of the usual unsatisfactory kind, consisting of privies off the yards, but night-chairs are provided indoors.

One fixed bath, with hot and cold water, is available for all the patients, but portable bathtubs are used for those unable to leave the wards. The females are bathed weekly or oftener, but the males only fortnightly as a matter of routine, though oftener if specially required. Routine bathing should, however, be done weekly.

The above number includes 7 females and 7 males (counting the senile demented), one being also epileptic. Six patients were stated to be able to do some work, and 9 go to Mass. Five were seen in bed.

The sick dietary scale adopted for these patients is, on the whole, satisfactory, and in some respects excellent.

16th July, 1914.

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### CARRICK-ON-SUIR WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 16TH FEBRUARY, 1914.

I visited this workhouse to-day, and saw 7 women and 8 men classified as insane.

A qualified nurse is in charge of the weak-minded females, and I found them clean, tidy, and generally comfortable. The beds and bedding were clean and sufficiently good, but a little more attention to the making of the beds would be an improvement. The female patients get a bath every week, but there is no hot water supply to the bathroom, and the bath requires painting.

The males were found in a most unsatisfactory condition, being dirty, untidy, and badly kept, some had no socks, and the shoes of one were completely worn out. The male patients do not get a bath, and the attendant in charge stated that the reason for this is that there is no hot water supply to the bathroom, but this appears a poor excuse, as hot water could easily be carried to it. A new bath is badly wanted, and, if a hot water supply were also introduced, it would be an advantage.

The beds and bedding were found in a neglected and unsatisfactory state, with soiled and wet sheets and fleas plentiful. Some of the beds are of the old wooden box type, with straw merely put into them, not even in ticks, and the insane, who require more attention than any others, have to lie in these straw beds. Under the circumstances, I think the Guardians should take steps to supply proper beds with hair mattresses, waterproof sheets being provided for those who are wet and dirty in their habits. The Matron should see that all beds are kept clean.

The diet scale appears fairly good.

16th February, 1914.

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### CASHEL WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 14TH FEBRUARY, 1914.

On my visit of inspection to this workhouse to-day, I found nine men and eleven women classified as of unsound mind.

A paid attendant is in charge of the female lunatic ward, and it was satisfactory to find the women clean, tidy, and generally com-

fortable. The beds and bedding were good, the sheets clean, and the coverings sufficient. The patients are bathed every week, but unfortunately there is no water laid on to the bathroom, and I suggest to the Guardians the advisability of introducing a hot and cold water supply.

There is no paid attendant in charge of the males, but one is certainly required to keep these imbecile and weak-minded men clean, tidy, and comfortable.

At present a small ward, opening off No. 1 male infirm ward, is used as part of the Hospital, but appears to be occupied by only three men. If this ward could conveniently be given over as a dormitory for the insane, where they would be separated from the other inmates, more attention and care could be paid to the cleanliness of their bedding.

One or two epileptic wire beds are wanted, and I should also like to see hair mattresses introduced, instead of straw ticks, as it is almost impossible to keep fleas out of the straw.

The diet scale appears satisfactory.

14th February, 1914.

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#### CASTLEBLAYNEY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 4TH JULY, 1914.

On the date of inspection there were 24 insane inmates in this workhouse, 12 of each sex, of whom one, an imbecile, was epileptic. Another woman was seen who, though mentally unsound, was not classed as such. One man was stated to be violent at times, and should, therefore, be transferred to the asylum. The female patients' clothing was fairly good and tidy, but that of the men was not so satisfactory. About ten are able to do some useful work, and eleven attend Divine Service.

The accommodation consists of a dayroom and a dormitory on the ground floor on each side, and was fairly clean. Most of the beds were of modern spring pattern, with hair mattresses (some of which needed re-covering), under-blankets, and sufficient coverings, but five were old box beds filled with loose straw, and having only one sheet each. These should be replaced by beds like the others, with the addition of mackintosh sheets.

Batbing takes place weekly. The bath on the male side, though provided with a proper water supply, is somewhat dilapidated, the females use an excellent bath in the hospital. The sanitary accommodation consists of latrines off the yards, and night-chairs indoors.

There is only one attendant on each side, who has charge both night and day.

The dietary used by the insane inmates is ample and good, but is not varied.

16th July, 1914.



## CLIFDEN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 4TH AUGUST, 1914.

On my visit of inspection to this workhouse to-day, I found five men and three women classified as insane. Both the males and females were found fairly clean and suitably dressed.

Wooden beds and straw ticks are still in use in this institution. The question of introducing spring beds and hair mattresses might with advantage be considered by the Guardians, as they would be found more cleanly and economical. By supplying a small number each year the expense would not be very great.

I must draw attention to the fact that I found vermin on both the male and female bed clothing.

A paid attendant is in charge on both sides, but a younger and more active wardmaid appears to be called for.

There is no hathroom in the body of the house, and the necessity for one is much felt. I trust the Guardians will see their way to provide one.

A new diet scale is about to be introduced.

4th August, 1914.

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CLONAKILTY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 25TH NOVEMBER, 1914.

This workhouse was inspected under unfavourable conditions, as the laundry drying-room and its contents had recently been burnt, in addition to the roof of the kitchen, the hot water system being also destroyed, so that there was a shortage of bedding and personal clothing, as well as of hot water.

Of the six inmates classed as insane—four males and two females—half are accommodated in the body of the house and half in the hospital. The two males in the body of the house use a clean boarded dayroom on the ground floor, and occupy straw beds on old iron bedsteads in a dormitory upstairs. The bedding and the room were clean, and the bed-coverings fairly sufficient, while it was stated that the straw ticks are being gradually replaced by fibre mattresses. Both men had good clothes, and were clean and tidy. The woman in the body of the house had a clean bed with spring bottom and fibre mattress, and used the children's dayroom, which, however, was not very well kept.

All these patients are bathed weekly, but only portable baths are available, and the water has to be carried.

The sanitary accommodation consists of buckets in the wards and privies out of doors, the seats of the latter partly broken away. These primitive arrangements should be replaced by modern sanitation.

The hospital wards where three epileptic idiot children—two boys and a girl—are kept were better in this respect, having fixed baths

with hot and cold water laid on, and modern water closets opening off them. One child uses a cradle filled with straw, another a straw bed, protected by mackintosh sheets, and the third a spring bed with fibre mattress, which latter, despite waterproof sheeting, was wet. Otherwise these beds were clean.

The straw hedding throughout should be gradually replaced by fibre or hair mattresses, and modern spring bedsteads introduced.

The dietary as shown by the scale appears to be, on the whole, satisfactory, and in some respects excellent, but the Sunday dinners for healthy inmates are decidedly meagre.

15th December, 1914.

### CLONES WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 6TH JULY, 1914.

In this workhouse there were on the date of inspection eight male insane patients, housed, four in the insane wards, two in the hospital, and two in the body of the house; and seven women, of whom six live in the insane wards, and one in the body of the house. Four of the above were able to do some work, and about six attend Divine Service. Four were in bed when seen, but one of these was not permitted to dress for fear of violence to the other patients. Such a case should be sent to the asylum. One case was also epileptic.

The insane department consists of two wards on each side with hoarded floors, and cleanly kept. There are no dayrooms. One of the male wards is shared by inmates suffering from scabies, an extraordinary arrangement which should not be permitted to continue. The beds are all of the spring form, but many have only straw ticks, which should be replaced by hair or fibre mattresses, the latter being more satisfactory even for uncleanly patients, if provided with waterproof sheets. There were no under-blankets except in one instance, but the bedding was otherwise sufficient, and was in fairly good order.

The beds in the hospital were of modern form, but had no under-blankets. Those in the body of the house were less satisfactory, consisting of straw ticks on old wooden bedsteads, and each having only one sheet.

The insane wards are provided with fixed baths, having a hot and cold water supply, and bathing takes place every week. Except in the hospital, the sanitary arrangements consist of antiquated privies off the yards and commodes indoors, but in the female insane wards only the latter are used. In the body of the house there are buckets instead of commodes for the men.

A new diet-scale has recently been adopted, and appears satisfactory, especially in the matter of variety.

16th July, 1914.

## CORK WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 23RD NOVEMBER, 1914.

The numbers occupying the insane department of this workhouse on the day of inspection were 34 males and 107 females, 104 of the former and 105 of the latter having been admitted since last inspection, on the 22nd November, 1913, while 99 males and 80 females were discharged, and 6 males and 27 females died in the interval. The present numbers, however, include 39 epileptics, not all of them insane.

Eleven of the inmates were children, and certain of these, who had made some progress with their education, and merely suffer from infrequent epileptic seizures, should be afforded an opportunity of further teaching, either with the healthy children or in a separate class. Furthermore, attention was called on a previous occasion to the undesirability of housing any children with the adult insane and epileptics, which is to be objected to on moral, mental, and physical grounds. A small separate department for them is, it is true, in process of construction, but progress appears to be slow, and an effort should be made to get the work finished without delay, so that they may be removed from their present unsatisfactory surroundings.

One woman was found on examination to have recovered, and it was arranged, in consultation with the medical officer, that she should be discharged.

The patients were comfortably and neatly dressed, and presented every appearance of receiving good care.

About 15 males and 60 females are usefully employed, and it was satisfactory to find that the males also are now taken to the fields for an outing occasionally. The patients working in the laundry should be provided with aprons capable of keeping their dresses dry.

About 97 are able to attend Divine Service.

The dormitories and beds were in excellent order, and the sleeping rooms occupied by the women bright and cheerful. Some of them, however, were rather crowded, and it was unsatisfactory to find that nothing has been done to replace the objectionable old bedsteads and the straw beds by others of a more modern and more easily kept type, such as most of those on the male side.

The dayrooms, though bare and gloomy, were also well kept, and in the female dayroom some cushions have been provided, as recommended in our last report. It would be almost impossible, however, to render the old wooden seats comfortable, and they should be replaced by strong wicker chairs, a number of which should be provided.

The bathrooms were in good order, but the baths require painting, and the provision of fixed basins for daily use, the need for which was previously pointed out, should also be taken in hand. The sanitary arrangements were cleanly kept, but scarcely sufficient, at all events on the female side.

No additions have been made to the paid nursing staff, which, therefore, remains inadequate, the assistance of chance sane inmates being no satisfactory substitute. Under the circumstances, the state of both patients and wards was most creditable.

2nd December, 1914.

## COROFIN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 22ND MAY, 1914.

I visited this workhouse to-day, and saw those who are classified as insane, viz., three men and one woman. I can give a favourable report on their condition, and every care and attention is evidently bestowed on them by the Sisters in charge. All have good, comfortable spring beds and clean bed-clothing.

A bath is given to each patient every week, and they are all on hospital diet, which appears good.

22nd May, 1914.

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## CROOM WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 17TH AUGUST, 1914.

On the date of inspection there were eleven males and nine females in the lunatic wards of this workhouse. A paid attendant is in charge on both the male and female sides, and I found the patients clean and comfortable, and formed the opinion that they receive due care and attention.

Good spring beds are provided, and the bedding was found clean and in good order, with one exception, viz., the sheets on one of the male beds. This was pointed out to the trained nurse in charge, who promised to see to the matter immediately.

The female bathroom is very good, but the male bathroom would be improved by putting in a hot water supply.

The diet scale appears to give satisfaction.

18th August, 1914.

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## DROGHEDA WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 3RD JULY, 1914.

In this workhouse there were found 18 women of unsound mind, three being also epileptic. No male inmates were so classed. These patients were neat and clean in their attire, and four of them were able to do some work, while about nine attend Divine Service. Seven were in bed at the time of the visit.

Their accommodation consists of two dormitories and a dayroom, but some use a dayroom in the convalescent part of the house. All these rooms have boarded floors and whitewashed walls, and, though barely furnished, were very clean. The beds, however, are of the old wooden pattern, with straw ticks and pillows, but they were provided with two sheets each, and a good supply of other coverings, and were clean. It was stated that spring beds are being introduced gradually, which will be a great improvement.

It was satisfactory to find water-closets off all the wards, and a fixed bath, with hot and cold water laid on, for the use of the patients, who are bathed weekly.

The dietary, as shown by the scale, is very good and sufficiently varied, and, in fact, this workhouse compares favourably in many respects with other similar institutions as regards the treatment of the mentally affected inmates. A little more furniture, especially in the dayrooms and a few pictures would, however, add much to the comfort and brightness of the wards.

The maternity nurse has charge of these patients, with the aid of three inmate assistants by day and one by night.

14th July, 1914.

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#### DROMORE WEST WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1914.

The inmates of this workhouse classed as of unsound mind numbered four, two of each sex, of whom three were accommodated in the hospital. The fourth, an aged imbecile woman, occupied a good spring bed, with hair mattress and other suitable bedding, in the infirm ward, which, though rough, was clean, as was also the bed.

The hospital wards were cheerful and well kept, and the beds and bedding excellent, except that no under-blankets were provided. The patients' attire was fairly neat. All were stated to be bathed weekly, portable baths being used; while the sanitation consists of night-chairs or huckets, and old-fashioned privies out of doors.

The Guardians should consider the question of providing proper modern sanitary and bathing accommodation, which would add greatly to the comfort of the inmates and save the staff much unnecessary labour.

The diet shown by the scale may be considered satisfactory, when supplemented (in the case of the hospital patients) by extras ordered by the doctor.

1st October, 1914.

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#### NORTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 1ST JULY, 1914.

There are 179 inmates in this workhouse who are classified as of unsound mind, in the proportion of 68 males to 111 females, 56 of whom (16 men and 40 women) I found confined to bed on my visit to-day.

There are several matters to which I must draw the attention of the Guardians, as they appear to me essential to the proper care and comfort of the insane inmates of the institution.

The female wards Nos. 45, 46, and 47 are without any sanitary or lavatory accommodation. Some three or four tin basins are supplied for washing purposes in these wards, which accommodate about 50 patients, but proper lavatory accommodation is absolutely necessary. Water-closets should also be provided.

No chamber utensils or commodes are supplied for the use of the patients in these wards, only a few galvanised huckets being used for the calls of nature. It seems extraordinary that such a want of the ordinary conveniences of life should exist in a public institution of this kind in the capital of the country.

There is only one bath for about 90 women, and great difficulty is experienced and much time lost in the bathing of these females. I suggest that a bathroom should be provided for each of the wards Nos. 45, 46, and 47.

All the divisions would be much improved by being painted, and Nos. 46 and 47 by having the windows enlarged, with the view of affording more light and air.

The accommodation for the males is much better than that for the females, but this side would also be improved by painting, especially the dining hall, and by the hanging of a few pictures. Commodes are required in the dormitories instead of buckets.

The staff consists of two attendants on each side for day and one for night duty. This can scarcely be considered sufficient for 111 women and 68 men, and I was not surprised under the circumstances to find some of the male patients not as clean and tidy as I should like to see them.

The beds and bedding on both sides were found clean, tidy, and in good order, but where so many feeble old patients are confined to bed (40 women and 16 men), it would be a great boon if all were supplied with spring beds and hair mattresses.

The Master was kind enough to show me over some of the other wards of the institution, which were bright, attractive, and up to date in every way, and left little to be desired. I can see no reason why the lunatic wards should not be in the same condition. This would undoubtedly involve additional expenditure, but it would be justifiable in the case of the unfortunate insane, who require more attention and care than those who are mentally sound and capable of looking after themselves.

I trust, therefore, that the Guardians will seriously consider the advisability of carrying out the improvements I have suggested.

1st July, 1914.

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## SOUTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 25TH JUNE, 1914.

In visiting this workhouse it was satisfactory to find that solidly constructed buildings are in course of erection to replace the worst of the wooden structures occupied by both the male and the female insane patients, to the dangerous condition of which attention was called in our last report. In connection with this much-needed work, the desirability of providing sculleries off the dining-rooms and one or two water-closets near the male dayroom might be pointed out. The old No. 5 female dormitory still remains unaltered, and it is to be hoped that when the improvements in progress are complete, steps will be taken to replace it by more suitable accommodation.

At the same time attention must be called to the inadequate nature of the laundry arrangements, especially with regard to the inconvenient position of the drying-closet, which was pointed out last year. A supply of hot water to the washing troughs should also be laid on, while the kitchen stands in need of a proper vegetable steamer and of a steam-jacketed boiler.

Unfortunately the number of inmates of this class shows little sign of decrease. When last visited, on the 24th April, 1913, there were 202, and 275 have been admitted to the division since, while 139 were dis-

charged, 79 died, and 58 were transferred to the Richmond Asylum, leaving at the date of the present inspection 201, or 75 males and 126 females. These numbers included 39 patients returned as congenital imbeciles and 16 who are epileptic as well as being mentally affected.

A large number of the patients—18 males and 59 females—were confined to bed owing to old age, paralysis, or other causes, and 60 are stated to be of unclean habits. One male patient who was partly paralysed, but liable to become excited, seemed scarcely a suitable case for treatment in a workhouse.

The patients who were up and about were comfortably clad and neat, and all appeared to be the subject of kindly treatment. Some 57 of both sexes are usefully employed, and 121 attend Divine Service.

The various dormitories and wards were probably as well kept as could reasonably be expected under the circumstances, and the beds on the whole clean and in good order, though in a few instances the sheets did not appear to have been shaken out in making the beds.

The objectionable old straw beds mentioned in our last report were still in evidence, and some of the mattresses stood in need of recovering. A steeping trough would be an advantage, at all events in connection with the large female ward, for soaking badly soiled bed coverings before sending them to the laundry.

The supper hour, 5 p.m., leaves a very long interval before the next meal, breakfast being served at 7 a.m. in summer and 8 in winter. The usual time for supper in workhouses appears to be 6 p.m.

There has been no addition to the numbers of the staff.

13th July, 1914.

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## DUNDALK WORKHOUSE

INSPECTED ON 3RD JULY, 1914.

The accommodation provided in this workhouse for the mentally affected inmates, of whom there were 38—10 males and 28 females—varies greatly. Six of the men occupy an unsatisfactory ward opening off a dreary little yard, and furnished with old wooden beds, having straw ticks and pillows or loose straw and no under-blankets, two of which, having been occupied by uncleanly patients, were being aired out of doors. Some of the bed coverings were not too clean, and these patients' clothing was untidy and soiled. Bathing as a matter of routine only takes place every three or four weeks, and the portable bath provided is also used for certain skin cases! In short, this department urgently demands reorganisation. The other four male cases, who are provided for in the body of the house, are much better off, having clean, good dormitories to sleep in, with spring beds, hair mattresses, and sufficient clean bed coverings, while a fixed bath, with hot and cold water is available.

The women's quarters are fair, but two cells off the tiled dayroom are not large enough for more than one person to sleep in, though occupied by two each. One dormitory on the first floor is open to the slates, and must be very cold in winter. It should be sheeted with wood or coiled. Some of the beds are still of the box form, with loose straw, and should be replaced by spring beds with hair or fibre mattresses, protected in the case of dirty patients with mackintosh sheeting. In most instances, however, good spring bedsteads are provided, but with one exception all have straw ticks, which are difficult and troublesome to keep clean,

and should also be replaced by hair or fibre mattresses. They were, however, clean and well kept, and, in most, underblankets were to be found. A fixed bath, with hot and cold water, is installed, and bathing takes place once a week.

One epileptic woman, who suffers from excitement after her seizures, was very comfortably accommodated in an excellent ward in the infirmary.

On both sides the sanitary accommodation consists of water closets off the yards, and commodes in at least some of the dormitories.

Five of the patients were also epileptic, and there was one male general paralytic, doubtfully suitable for workhouse treatment.

About 17 of the 38 mental cases do some work, which includes the making of nearly all the clothing of the female patients.

The diet, as shown by the scale, is good, and about 10 or 12 patients were stated to be on extras also.

*14th July, 1914.*

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### DUNGARVAN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 20TH FEBRUARY, 1914.

I visited this workhouse to-day, and saw 7 men and 10 women who were classified as insane. Three of the women were in hospital.

Both males and females are in charge of a paid attendant on each side, and they appear to receive due care and attention.

The patients get a bath every week, but there is no hot water supply to either of the bathrooms. This is much needed, and both baths would also be greatly improved by being painted.

Straw ticks are used in the body of the house, but I should like to see hair mattresses substituted for them.

The diet scale might be improved, as meat is given on only two days in the week, and no butter is allowed for either breakfast or supper.

*20th February, 1914.*

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### ENNIS WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 21ST OCTOBER, 1914.

The number of inmates occupying the insane wards of this workhouse was 58, including 32 males and 26 females. Four of the males are still maintained by the Committee of Ennis Asylum, under the Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9. One patient sleeps in the body of the house, where he is comfortably accommodated; another was in bed, suffering from rheumatism.

The clothing of both sexes appeared comfortable, and was in fair order, but one of the asylum patients was not as clean in his person as could have been desired. On the whole, however, they seemed to be fairly well cared for and kindly treated. About 19 or 20 are stated to be able to do some useful work, and 21 attend Divine Service.

It was unsatisfactory to find that, beyond some painting of walls, there has been little or no improvement in the accommodation for these patients since last inspection, and it continues dreary and insufficient, although kept as cleanly as is possible under the circumstances. The women have still no dayroom, and a number of the beds used by the



male patients are of the old-fashioned form, but without palliasses or under-mattresses, and must be very uncomfortable. They should be replaced by beds similar to the majority of those provided, which are very fair. All the beds were well looked after, but the supply of blankets did not seem quite sufficient in every case.

For sanitary purposes at night buckets or night-chairs are alone provided. The water-closets in the yards used by day were in need of repairs, but in other respects were fairly satisfactory.

30th October, 1914.

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### ENNISCORTHY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 18TH DECEMBER, 1914.

In the departments of this workhouse set apart for the insane there were 10 males and 21 females classed as mental cases, including two children, one of whom, though unable to learn, goes to the workhouse school. Five of these are also epileptic. About 14 are able to be usefully occupied, and some 19 attend Divine Service. Their clothing was fairly satisfactory.

The male department consists of a tiled day-dormitory, an ordinary dormitory, and three single rooms, only one of the latter being occupied by an insane patient. All were cleanly kept, as were in general the beds, which are provided with hair mattresses and pillows, and nearly all have under-blankets. In one instance the sheets required changing.

The females are housed in a good, clean, and cheerful day-dormitory, with boarded floor; but the beds here, though clean and well kept, and provided with under-blankets and sufficient coverings, are only furnished with the old-fashioned straw ticks, which are so troublesome to keep in satisfactory order. They should be replaced by hair or fibre mattresses over palliasses, as on the male side, or preferably placed on spring bedsteads.

The bathing facilities on the male side are good and on the female side passable, the infirmary bath-house being used by the females. Bathing takes place weekly.

The sanitation is, however, very inferior, consisting of slop-buckets or night-chairs in the wards (not enough of the latter), and of ill-kept old privies off the yards. That used by the females was in a filthy state. Proper water-closets should be provided.

The dietary is ordered by the Medical Officer in each case, and, as shown by his order book, was very satisfactory.

29th December, 1914.

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### ENNISKILLEN WORKHOUSE.

\* INSPECTED ON 10TH JUNE, 1914.

Although efforts are evidently made by the staff of this workhouse to keep the departments used by the mentally unsound inmates in good order, the accommodation and means of treatment provided for them leave much to be desired.

At the time of inspection the number of these inmates was 14, including 5 males and 9 females, all of whom were housed in the infirmary, though six were classed with the sane inmates. Their quarters consist of several

wards which are rough and cheerless, one being merely a tiled passage, and five cells, also rough and cheerless, and poorly lighted and ventilated; one, a tiled cell, being occupied constantly by two patients, though too small for more than one. These patients were fastened in, as were also two other women who occupied separate cells. One cell was unoccupied, and another was used by a sane inmate. There is no dayroom for either men or women. All the rooms were as clean as could be expected, but one of the occupied cells, the patient in which was of uncleanly habits, had a strong urinous odour. Two or three of the beds were of the old wooden form with straw ticks, and should be replaced; but the remainder were fairly good iron spring beds with hair mattresses, two pillows each of flock or feathers, and proper coverings, though under-blankets are required for most of them, and more mackintosh sheets would be desirable. Otherwise little fault could be found with the beds, which were clean.

It was also satisfactory to find good bathing and sanitary arrangements, excellent fireclay baths being installed, with hot and cold water laid on, and modern water-closets provided indoors; and it is only regrettable that some of the other arrangements fall so far below this standard.

The numbers given above included a case of acute mania, who was excited and violent at times, a restless case of senile mania, and two excitable epileptic imbeciles, all females, who were found fastened into cells, where they appear to be kept during long periods, a most improper state of affairs. None of these patients can be treated as they ought in their present surroundings, being quite unsuitable cases for a workhouse; and they should be removed to an asylum as soon as their physical health allows. A male epileptic, who is stated to be dangerous and threatening after the seizures, is also doubtfully suitable to remain in a workhouse.

The total number of epileptics amongst the mental cases was five.

Seven patients were found in bed, including a little boy of five years of age, who, though not classed as a mental case, was obviously weak-minded. Those who were out of bed were comfortably clad and mostly fairly tidy.

Over half the patients were stated to be able to attend to their religious duties, and about five do some work.

The curious arrangement by which six of these patients (including the two epileptic imbeciles mentioned above) are classed with the general body of inmates, so that although living in the infirmary they are not, as they ought to be, under the charge of the infirmary nurses, appears most undesirable, and should be altered without delay.

Furthermore, the dietary for the body of the house is by no means generous, and is not, in my opinion, sufficient for mental cases, whereas that for the patients in hospital is much better and is frequently supplemented by extras.

20th June, 1914.

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#### ENNISTYMON WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 23RD MAY, 1914.

In the lunatic wards of this workhouse there are twenty women and eighteen men classified as of unsound mind, and there are also two women in the hospital. The accommodation for the insane in this institution is not up to the standard usually met with throughout the country, and

I should very much like to see it improved. I suggest the following alterations for the consideration of the Guardians:—

- I. To have the two large dormitories laid down with wood floors. These dormitories are at present flagged, and must be very cold indeed in the winter.
- II. To improve the bathroom on the female side by having it enlarged and painted, and putting in a new bath, with hot and cold water supply.
- III. To supply spring beds with hair mattresses on both the male and female sides. So many of the patients are old and decrepit that these beds would add much to their comfort.
- IV. To have the defective chimney in the male dormitory put into such order that a fire can be lighted in it.

On my visit to-day I found both the males and females clean and comfortably clothed, and I received no complaints from any of the inmates. The dormitories and bedding were also clean, tidy, and in fair order.

A paid attendant is in charge on each side.

The male diet appears sufficiently good, but I think the female diet might be improved.

23rd May, 1914.

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### FERMOY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 27TH APRIL, 1914.

This workhouse is beautifully situated, and the grounds are pretty and well kept. There is no special lunatic department, but eight inmates of unsound mind were seen, three males and five females, none epileptic, of whom four are provided for in the respective hospitals and four in the body of the house. One of the latter is at present sleeping in the fever hospital, as she works there, but it is right to add that there are no fever patients. Both men and women looked healthy and well-cared, and were comfortably and neatly clad. Their dietary, as stated to me, is excellent. Three are able to do some work, and all but one old woman, who is confined to bed, attend Divine Service.

The hospital wards were bright and in excellent order, the floors of some being polished, and they are furnished with iron spring beds, hair mattresses, under-blankets, and feather pillows, all clean and properly kept. The beds in the body of the house are of the old-fashioned iron kind, with straw palliasses and straw ticks. Though the beds are well provided with bed-coverings and clean, it would be desirable to replace the straw ticks by hair mattresses, and eventually to substitute beds similar to those in the hospitals. In the meantime it would be well to change the straw in the ticks oftener.

The sanitary and bathing arrangements are unsatisfactory, and much below the general level of the institution. Modern water closets should be provided in the vicinity of the wards, and good fixed baths installed, with hot and cold water laid on. At present there is but one fixed bath with a cold supply only, the weekly and other bathing being done for the most part in portable baths.

The general condition of the workhouse was, however, very creditable.

5th May, 1914.

## GALWAY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 6TH AUGUST, 1914.

I visited this workhouse to-day, and found one man and six women classified as of unsound mind.

I received no complaints of any kind, and found all the inmates clean, tidy, and well dressed.

Good spring beds are provided, and the bedding was in excellent order.

The patients in this institution evidently receive every kind care and attention.

New hathrooms and sanitary accommodation are at present being provided on both the male and female sides.

The diet scale is good.

6th August, 1914.

## GLENNAMADDY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 20TH MAY, 1914.

I visited this workhouse to-day, and saw two women and one boy who are classified as of unsound mind. The boy, who is an imbecile, is 16 years of age, and has been confined to bed for a considerable time. There is no reason for allowing him to stay in bed, and it would be much better if he were got up and made to take some exercise daily. His bed clothing was good and clean, and his bed an excellent iron spring one, but the mattress was of straw. I strongly recommend hair mattresses where good spring beds are supplied.

With regard to the females, one girl suffering from epilepsy has been in bed for more than a year, and she is supplied with a hard wooden bed. I must strongly urge on the Guardians the necessity of having a proper wire-spring epileptic bed for such a case, and I trust they will lose no time in obtaining one.

Another matter I should like to draw the attention of the Guardians to is the want of a hathroom in the body of the house, and I trust they will give their sanction to the erection of one as soon as possible.

The two females and the male were found clean and tidy, and it was quite evident they receive kind care and attention from the Sisters in charge.

20th May, 1914.

## GOREY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 9TH JULY, 1914.

There are five men and seven women in this workhouse classified as of unsound mind. Of this number six females are in the infirmary, two of them suffering from epilepsy. I found them to-day clean, tidy, and in every way comfortable. Good spring beds are provided, and the bed clothing was clean and in good order.

The males, who are in the body of the house, are provided with wooden bedsteads and straw ticks. On one of these beds I noticed vermin, but, with this exception, all the sheets and clothing were found clean and in good order.

On the male side the bath is provided with hot and cold water, but on the female side with cold water only. It would be advisable to introduce a hot water supply to the latter bathroom.

The seats in the female water closets are broken, and should be renewed. I should like to see the diet improved, by allowing butter for supper, and also for dinner on the days when tea and bread are given for this meal. I hope the Guardians will consider the question of introducing spring beds and hair mattresses throughout the institution, as they are so much more satisfactory and so easy to keep clean.

9th July, 1914.

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#### IRVINESTOWN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 7TH JULY, 1914.

The only inmates in this workhouse classed as mentally affected were two males, an imbecile and an alcoholic dement, who were well dressed in good (nearly new) clothes, and seemed to be properly looked after. They were housed in one boarded room on the ground floor, furnished with beds of the old wooden pattern, with straw ticks only, but provided with under-rugs, two sheets each, and hair pillows, all very fairly clean. Waterproof sheets would, however, be desirable.

The bathing and sanitary arrangements are primitive, the former consisting of a portable bath and a foot-bath, used in alternate weeks, the latter of a privy, and buckets for night use.

The dinner allowed in No. 4 dietary, given to one of the patients, is not too liberal, but that which the other gets is better, and both patients were on extras.

23rd July, 1914.

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#### KELLS WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 4TH JUNE, 1914.

The number of mentally unsound inmates found in this workhouse was 17, including 6 males and 11 females. One of the latter was also epileptic. Of these, 13 were housed in the lunatic wards, one in the hospital, and three in the body of the house. Six were in bed when seen. The patients were comfortably clad and clean, and appeared to be well cared for, and it was stated that three do some useful work, and eight are able to go to Mass, while service is held in the wards for two others, who are Protestants.

The wards occupied by the patients have boarded floors, and although rough were clean, as were also the beds. The latter in all parts of the institution were rather above the average for workhouses, being all spring beds, with wood-fibre mattresses, and furnished with under-blankets, and, where required, with waterproof sheets, as well as proper coverings. One or two of the mattresses required re-making, and the wood-fibre is not, of course, so satisfactory or lasting as hair.

The bathing and sanitary arrangements are, however, very unsatisfactory. A portable bath and foot-baths are all that is provided for the former, notwithstanding which it was stated that the women are bathed at least once a week, and the men for the most part once a week also. The sanitary accommodation consists of privies in the yards and night-chairs indoors. It is to be hoped that the Guardians will replace these primitive and troublesome arrangements by proper fixed baths, with hot and cold water laid on, and modern water-closets in proximity to the wards.

The diet scale for these patients is good, and the doctor can order extras if required.

18th June, 1914.

## KILLADYSERT WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 25TH MAY, 1914.

I visited this workhouse to-day, and found seven males and seven females classified as of unsound mind. Of these, three of each sex were in hospital, where they appear to be comfortable and receive care and attention. Good spring beds are supplied, and good bedding, which was found clean and in good order. A bathroom is badly wanted in the hospital, and another for the females in the body of the house.

I trust, therefore, that the Guardians will consider the advisability of providing them, and of putting in flush closets, which are also required.

The beds in the body of the house are of the old wooden type, with fibre mattresses. Some of the latter were very thin and uncomfortable, and I think two fibre mattresses should be supplied to each bed (where the wooden beds are used), or it would be better still, if the Guardians will consent to it, to replace all the wooden beds by good iron spring bedsteads with hair mattresses.

The bath on the male side would be greatly improved by being enamelled.

The patients were found clean and tidy, and the diet appears quite satisfactory.

25th May, 1914.

## KILLALA WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Only three mentally affected inmates were seen in this workhouse, which, though structurally in poor order, appeared, so far as seen, to be cleanly kept. One paralysed idiot boy, who is unable to rise, occupied a comfortable spring bed provided with proper bedding (except that there was no under-blanket), which was fairly clean. He was free from bed-sores and seemed well cared for. The others, two demented women, were housed in a clean, bare ward on the first floor, furnished with similar beds of modern form. All were situated in the infirmary, and were under the care of two trained nurses. Night chairs were provided in the wards, but the only other sanitary arrangements consisted of old-fashioned privies out of doors. Baths are only given about once a month, but it was stated that the patients wash all over every week. Proper modern bathing and sanitary arrangements are obviously very much needed.

The infirm diet is not too liberal in some respects, as only 4 oz. of bread is allowed for supper, with tea, and dinner consists merely of bread and milk on two or three days in the week.

1st October, 1914.

## KILMACTHOMAS WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 19TH FEBRUARY, 1914.

There are in this workhouse two men and four women classified as of unsound mind. I found them to-day in a satisfactory condition, being clean and generally comfortable.

I should, however, like to see spring beds and hair mattresses supplied instead of straw ticks, as it is very difficult to keep fleas out of the latter.

19th February, 1914.

## KILRUSH WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 25TH MAY, 1914.

There are at present in the lunatic wards of this workhouse twenty males and twenty-five females. On my visit to-day I found both sexes in a satisfactory condition, being clean, tidy, and well looked after. The Sisters of Mercy are in charge, and there is also a paid attendant on each side. The dormitories and dayroom were found very clean, and also the beds and bedding. In the male dormitory the plaster is falling off the ceiling, and this should be seen to.

I should like to see the old wooden beds replaced by good iron spring bedsteads, and hair mattresses supplied instead of straw ticks, as this would add much to the comfort of the insane inmates of the institution.

The diet appears to give satisfaction.

25th May, 1914.

## LIMERICK WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 23RD OCTOBER, 1914.

The number of occupants of the insane department of this workhouse was found to be 84, including 32 males and 52 females, 8 of the former and 2 of the latter being epileptic. These patients appeared to receive good care, and were comfortably clad. About 15 of the women and most of the men are able to do some sort of useful work, and some 12 of each sex attend Divine Service from time to time.

The female dayroom is a large room with a boarded floor, on the ground level, cleanly kept, but bare and cheerless. A few pictures and other objects of interest, and some additional furniture, would render its appearance much more attractive. The women's dormitories are on the upper floors, and were clean, airy, and provided with steam heating pipes for winter use. With the exception of six old box-beds filled with straw, which should be got rid of, all the bedsteads were of modern spring pattern, with hair mattresses in the great majority of instances, but only provided with straw pillows and bolsters. The bedding was sufficient, except that there were no under-blankets, and practically all the beds were clean and well-kept. Night-stools are provided in the dormitories.

The male patients occupy a dark, gloomy, concrete-floored dayroom, poorly furnished, but fairly clean. Of two dormitories on the ground floor, one, in which were several patients confined to bed, is not very cheerful, but the other is better in this respect. The remaining three are on an upper floor. All were cleanly kept, and all but one are provided with artificial heating. All the beds were clean, though a good many are of straw; the rest are of modern form, similar to those in the female department. The straw beds, which are troublesome to keep properly clean, should be got rid of. Night-stools are provided, as on the female side.

The two yards which serve the male patients for airing courts are small, gloomy, and devoid of outlook, being surrounded by high buildings. These patients are, however, allowed out into a large open space at the back of the institution for an hour or so daily, at the discretion of the attendant in charge. This time should be very much increased on all fine days, and its duration should be decided by one of the superior officers. The yard used by the females is larger, but is also bare, and devoid of interest.

The general sanitary accommodation consists of latrines off the yards, and urinals on the male side. That provided for the males is not very satisfactory, and the same observation applies to the bathing accommodation. A bathroom near the dayroom and dormitories, accessible from indoors, with a new bath, is very much required. The females have a good enamelled bath. Bathing takes place weekly or oftener.

The male nursing staff consists of only one paid attendant (untrained) and four sane inmate assistants; that for the females of a trained mental nurse, a paid assistant, and five inmate assistants.

In addition to the above patients, 18 female epileptics, some of whom are mentally affected, though not classed as insane, are separately accommodated in a ward on the ground floor. There is no dayroom, and the general condition of the ward, though not exactly bad, did not compare favourably with that of the insane wards. Half the beds here are of straw, and the same observations apply to them as to the straw beds elsewhere.

The dietary scale shows that the food is ample as regards quantity, but, considering the ordinary diet of most of the inmates, it might be suggested that potatoes should be given in lieu of bread oftener than once a week.

Although every effort appears to be made to do the best possible for the insane patients under the existing conditions, it cannot be said that the latter are suitable for this class of inmates, either as regards the numbers of the staff or many details of the accommodation.

13th November, 1914.

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#### LISMORE WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 20TH FEBRUARY, 1914.

I visited this workhouse to-day, and saw the inmates who are classified as of unsound mind, viz., 7 men and 11 women.

A paid attendant is in charge on each side, and both sexes appear to receive attention. I regret to say, however, that some of the sheets on the female side were soiled, and more care should be paid to the changing of these articles.

Good spring beds are supplied, and if hair mattresses were also provided it would be a great improvement.

The male and female dormitories are in need of painting or white-washing. The male dormitory is very poorly lighted, having only one gas jet; and as this room is also used as a dayroom, where some of the men read, more light is much required.

I did not notice the lighting on the female side.

20th February, 1914.

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#### LISNASKEA WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 6TH JULY, 1914.

There is no special lunatic department in this workhouse, the few mentally affected inmates, two of each sex, being accommodated amongst the sane inmates in the body of the house, which, although cleanly kept, is very poorly equipped. The males, it is true, have spring bedsteads, with hair mattresses and feather pillows, though no under-blankets are provided, and only one sheet each (and one would be the better of a mackintosh sheet); but for the females there are only straw ticks spread



on the floor, and even these very scantily filled. Worse still, there is no bath for the adult inmates, and on the exceptional occasions when they are bathed at all, a portable bath has to be borrowed from the children's department! Needless to say, the sanitary arrangements are also primitive, consisting of old privies off the yards, while for night use only pails are provided. Such a state of affairs at the present day certainly reflects little credit on those responsible for it.

The dress of the women was neat and clean, and that of the men was good and passably well kept, while it is right to say that all seemed well fed and fairly healthy, and three are able to work.

The diet shown by the scale is ample in quantity.

16th July, 1914.

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### LOUGHREA WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 21ST MAY, 1914.

I visited this workhouse to-day and saw three women and two men who are classified as of unsound mind. I found them clean, tidy, and comfortable, and it was quite evident that they receive due care and attention. All are supplied with good spring beds and clean bed clothing, but straw pillows are still in use. I strongly recommend that hair pillows be supplied instead, as not only are they more comfortable, but they are also more cleanly, as they are easily kept free of fleas.

Both male and female wards were found clean and in a satisfactory condition.

21st May, 1914.

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### MACROOM WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 25TH NOVEMBER, 1914.

The accommodation provided for the insane inmates of this workhouse consists of a day-dormitory for each sex on the ground level, both with boarded floors, and cleanly kept. The beds were of the old wooden form, with straw ticks and pillows, but clean and provided with plenty of coverings. For sanitary purposes indoors night-chairs were placed in the wards, but otherwise there were only latrines off the yards, which were not in good order, no doubt largely owing to the fact that the water supply had been cut off. Even less satisfactory was the total absence of all proper bathing arrangements, in consequence of which, as was admitted, the inmates never get a complete bath except on first arrival, though they use footbaths. This unfortunate state of affairs urgently calls for rectification; and even portable full-length baths, though troublesome as compared with modern fixed baths supplied with hot and cold water, would allow of the healthy patients being bathed weekly, as should always be done. The substitution of modern spring beds with hair or even fibre mattresses also requires attention.

The insane inmates numbered seven, four males and three females, three of whom were also epileptic. Of these, three were confined to bed, but two were able to do some work, and four to attend Divine Service.

Their clothing appeared sufficient, but that of the men was not always in very good order. There was a paid attendant on each side.

The dietary, as shown by the scale, was good and properly varied.

19th December, 1914.

## MALLOW WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 27TH APRIL, 1914.

The inmates of this workhouse classed as of unsound mind include 12 males and 25 females, two of the former and three of the latter being also epileptic. A large proportion of these appeared to be congenital cases, and one, an idiot boy aged eighteen, requires too much attention to be a suitable patient for a workhouse. Another male patient, who suffers from delusions, may possibly become dangerous. Only three or four are able to do any work, and about the same number attend Divine Service. A few are confined to bed.

The accommodation provided is structurally inferior, but clean and well kept. The male patients have no dayroom, and their two dormitories are rough, though an attempt has been made to brighten them by means of pictures. The females have a dayroom and two dormitories, all of which are in the basement, and lacking in light and cheerfulness; whilst two of the rooms are low, and at least one of the dormitories is greatly overcrowded and badly ventilated. The number of beds in this room should be very much reduced. New windows are being put in, which will effect a certain amount of improvement. The beds on both sides are almost all of the modern spring form, and well provided with coverings, though not all have under-blankets. There are, however, only straw ticks, which should be replaced by hair or fibre mattresses. The beds in general were clean, but some of those on the male side had not been properly shaken out, and had soiled quilts.

Bathing was stated to take place weekly; and fixed baths, with a cold water supply, are provided.

The sanitation consists of night chairs and buckets indoors, and water-closets off the yards. The male water-closets were not as clean as they might have been.

There are two paid attendants on each side.

The patients were comfortably clad, and on the whole fairly neat.

The diet, as supplemented by extras in most cases, would appear to be sufficient.

4th May, 1914.

## MANORHAMILTON WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 8TH JULY, 1914.

There were four mental cases of each sex seen in this workhouse, one of each sex being also epileptic. One of the men was stated to be dangerous at times, and it is doubtful if he should be allowed to remain. Six do some work and five attend Divine Service.

Five of these patients were accommodated in the infirmary, where both wards and beds were in the main excellent, and the sanitary and bathing accommodation very fair, the patients being bathed at least once a week.

An epileptic idiot boy, of unclean habits, and an insane idiot woman occupied straw beds on old iron bedsteads, which were, however, fairly clean and had proper coverings. If waterproof sheets were provided, hair mattresses could be given to these patients also, and would be cleaner and less troublesome to keep in order.

The quarters of the other three in the body of the house were not so satisfactory, especially on the male side, where the bed used by the insane inmate was of the old wooden form with straw tick, though the women

have hair mattresses. A sufficient supply of coverings was, however, provided, and on the whole they were in fair order, but some of the sheets might have been changed with advantage. Both dayrooms and the male dormitory have tiled floors, and the two rooms used by the men left something to be desired in respect of tidiness and good order. The women's department is provided with a water-closet, the men's with latrines out of doors. Neither men nor women appear to receive baths with any regularity. They should be bathed weekly.

The dietary, as shown by the scale, is passable.

26th July, 1914.

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### MIDLETON WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 23RD NOVEMBER, 1914.

In this workhouse there were found seven patients, four male and three female, classed as of unsound mind, two being also epileptic. Of these, three men, two of whom were confined to bed owing to age and debility, occupied a homely but not uncomfortable ward on the ground floor, where they were looked after fairly well by a half-witted inmate-attendant; the remaining man slept on an upper floor. The bedsteads were of modern spring form, and the bedding sufficient and clean, but hair or fibre mattresses should be substituted for straw ticks. One old woman occupied an old wooden bed in the infirm ward, the bedding being similar to that on the male side, and the other two were housed in the hospital, in cheerful, clean, homely wards on the ground floor, one having a bed with a hair mattress, the other with a straw tick. Here, also, the beds and bedding were clean.

All patients able to go to the bathrooms are bathed weekly, using baths of modern form (but in need of paint), with hot and cold water laid on. The feeble patients are washed over in the dormitories.

The sanitary accommodation consists of night-chairs in the wards and privies out of doors. The latter should be replaced by modern water-closets.

The dietary is satisfactory, except as regards dinner on four days of the week, on which six ounces of bread and a pint of milk seem a meagre meal.

10th December, 1914.

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### MOUNT BELLEW WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 30TH MAY, 1914.

On my visit to this workhouse to-day I found three women and one man classed as of unsound mind.

The women were clean and tidy, and appeared to be comfortably looked after. They get a bath every week, and their bed clothing was found clean. The beds are of the old wooden type with straw mattresses; but I hope on my next visit to see all the patients supplied with iron spring beds and hair mattresses, such as are being gradually introduced into many of the workhouses.

The male patient was in hospital, but not confined to bed. He appeared fairly comfortable, and was supplied with a good spring bed. A little more attention is required to the changing of his sheets, and also to see that his mattress is kept quite dry.

A bathroom on the female side would be a great improvement. At present the females are bathed in the laundry.

The closets require more attention, and if washed out periodically with disinfecting fluid their sanitary condition would be improved.

20th May, 1914.

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### NEWCASTLE WEST WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 23RD OCTOBER, 1914.

In this workhouse there were found 18 inmates, 9 of each sex, classed as insane, who were housed in two boarded day-dormitories or wards on the ground floor, used for all purposes, there being no dayrooms. These rooms were cleanly kept, as were the beds, which were of good modern form, having wire bottoms, hair mattresses in eleven cases (the rest being filled with straw), straw bolsters, and feather pillows. Mackintosh sheets were provided for such of the patients as are of uncleanly habits, and this being the case, the seven remaining straw ticks should be done away with and replaced by hair mattresses like the others. The male ward is rather small for the number, and, of course, dayrooms should be provided. On each side there is a paid attendant, who sleeps in the ward, and assistance can be obtained from the hospital when required.

The yard or garden of the female department is very fair, but that used by the males is small. Both, however, give access into wider open spaces, of which the patients can take advantage.

The sanitary arrangements are old-fashioned and bad, consisting of rather dirty privies out of doors (one of which is also used for emptying the night-soil of the hospital), and buckets or a night-chair indoors.

The bathing arrangements are also primitive, as there are no proper fixed baths, and no water is laid on. The patients, nevertheless, were stated to receive a bath every week.

The patients themselves, who are visited by the doctor daily, were comfortably clad and fairly neat in their attire. Six are able to do some useful work, and four of the men attend Divine Service.

The dietary, as shown by the scale, is on the whole excellent, except that half a pound of bread and a pint of coffee seems rather a meagre dinner to be given on as many as three days of the week.

12th November, 1914

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### NEW ROSS WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 17TH FEBRUARY, 1914.

I visited this workhouse to-day, and saw 14 men and 20 women who are classified as insane. Of these, 8 men and 10 women were in hospital under the care of Nuns, and they were found in a satisfactory condition, being clean and comfortable. Their beds, however, were not as good as one would expect, and I hope at a future visit to find them supplied with hair mattresses, and also to see that a little more attention is paid to the changing of soiled sheets.

With regard to the ten females located in the body of the house, I found all clean and tidy, and they evidently receive care and attention. Under-blankets are supplied, and all the sheets and bedding were quite clean.

The males do not receive the same attention as the females, and I found some of their beds infested with vermin, for which there is no excuse. A bathroom is badly wanted for the males, and a paid attendant should also be in charge.

17th February, 1914.

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### OLDCASTLE WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 4TH JUNE, 1914.

All but one of the inmates of unsound mind in this workhouse are accommodated in the infirmary, which, though cleanly kept, is very rough and poorly fitted up, the beds being of the antiquated wooden form, with straw ticks. They are, however, properly provided with bed-coverings, including under-blankets, and were clean, with the exception of a few quilts.

The remaining patient, who is noisy, is kept in the fever hospital, at present disused.

For sanitary accommodation there are only night-chairs indoors and privies in the yards. Fixed baths are placed in the wards, but all hot water has to be carried. Bathing takes place weekly, or oftener if necessary.

The patients include two men and five women. Four of these also suffer from epilepsy, and one male patient from chorea; and three were confined to bed, one of whom had bedsores. They were comfortably dressed, and their clothing fairly clean.

The diet scale, which is supplemented by extras if required, appears to be sufficient.

It is to be hoped that the Guardians will see their way to introduce some much-needed improvements, especially in the bathing and sanitary arrangements, and in the beds and bedding, replacing the antiquated bedsteads and straw ticks by proper spring bedsteads and hair mattresses.

17th June, 1914.

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### OUGHTERARD WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 8TH AUGUST, 1914.

This workhouse contains fourteen patients classified as insane, viz., eight men and six women.

Two of the men were to-day confined to the hospital.

Both males and females were found fairly clean and decently dressed.

The beds are of the old wooden type, with straw ticks, but the bed clothing was good and clean.

A bathroom is badly wanted, and I suggest for the consideration of the Guardians the advisability of providing one. At present there is only one portable bath for the entire institution.

If potatoes were given for dinner instead of bread, the diet scale would be sufficiently good.

8th August, 1914.

## RATHKEALE WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 17TH AUGUST, 1914.

I visited this workhouse to-day and saw five men and six women who are classified as of unsound mind, and also an imbecile boy of 5 years of age.

Every care and attention is evidently given to this unfortunate class, and to-day I found them clean, suitably dressed, and comfortable.

Good beds and bed clothing are supplied, and they were all clean and in good order at the time of my visit.

The diet scale is satisfactory.

17th August, 1914.

## ROSCREA WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 21ST FEBRUARY, 1914.

In this workhouse there are only two females classified as insane. I found them to-day clean and comfortable, and they receive proper care and attention.

The diet might be improved; meat is given on only two days in the week, and no butter is allowed for breakfast or supper.

21st February, 1914.

## SCARIFF WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 26TH MAY, 1914.

I visited this institution to-day and found twelve men and fourteen women in the lunatic wards. A paid attendant is in charge on both sides, and both males and females appear to receive attention. Good spring beds are provided, and the bed clothing was found clean and in a satisfactory state. Each patient gets a bath every week, but the women have to use the male bathroom. It would be much more satisfactory if they had a bathroom of their own, and this could easily be provided by converting the small nursery (at present disused) into a good bathroom, with hot and cold water supply. I trust the Guardians will see their way to make this improvement.

Another matter calling for their immediate attention is the sanitary accommodation, which is quite the worst I have seen in any workhouse, and I strongly recommend that its condition be rectified by the introduction of proper flush closets on both sides of the institution.

The diet scale appears sufficiently good.

26th May, 1914.

## SWINFORD WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1914.

The accommodation provided in this workhouse for the inmates classed as mentally unsound, of whom there were 18—6 males and 12 females—is far from satisfactory. The former use as dayroom and diningroom a clean but bare and cheerless concreted room on the ground floor, in which three of them also sleep, one, a deformed epileptic imbecile, being altogether confined to bed. The other three sleep in a dormitory on straw beds placed on the floor, which appeared clean, but were not altogether free from insects. The beds occupied by the women were similar, but one had a proper bedstead. They have no dayroom, occupying the same ward both day and night. The sanitary accommodation on both sides is most primitive, consisting of buckets in the wards and privies out of doors, the latter dirty and on the male side almost overflowing. There was only a portable bath and an old fixed bath available, but the patients were stated to be bathed once a week. The patients' clothing and persons were clean, and on the whole their condition was creditable to those in charge of them.

The cases included four epileptics. One woman, stated to be destructive in her habits, was found restrained by being tied up in a sheet. This is highly improper, and such a patient should be sent to an asylum. Another, who appeared to be suffering from tubercular ulcers, would require more skilled nursing than is available in her present position.

On the female side a single paid attendant is on duty day and night, sleeping in the ward. This is too much to require of any attendant. On the male side there is only a sane inmate to look after these cases.

The diet shown by the scale is sufficient.

The provision of decent beds and bedding, reasonably modern sanitary and bathing accommodation, a better room, and better attendance for the male patients in particular, and assistance for the female attendant, urgently requires the attention of the Guardians.

30th September, 1914.

## TIPPERARY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 15TH AUGUST, 1914.

I visited this workhouse to-day, and saw 15 men and 22 women who are in the lunatic wards.

A paid attendant is in charge on both the male and female sides, and I found the inmates generally clean, decently dressed, and comfortable.

Good spring beds and hair mattresses are provided for nearly all the patients, and the bed clothing was found clean and in good order.

Some few of the patients suffer from epilepsy, and if proper epileptic beds were supplied to these patients it would be a great improvement.

The female dormitory, dayroom, bathroom, and water-closet all require to be plastered.

The diet scale appears to give satisfaction.

15th August, 1914.

## TOBERCURRY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 10TH JULY, 1914.

Of the insane inmates of this workhouse, 23 in number, the 10 males are accommodated in a single room, rough but passably clean, which is furnished with spring beds having hair mattresses and sufficient coverings, but no under-blankets. The sheets were not so clean as they might have been, not, apparently, having been properly shaken out. The patients appeared to be kindly treated, but their clothing was in bad order and not very clean. The water supply is lamentably deficient, and only a portable bath is available, as the result of which the patients are only bathed as a rule once a month. The provision of proper bathing facilities calls for the immediate attention of the Guardians, and the sanitary arrangements are also unsatisfactory, consisting of buckets indoors and a privy off the yard, which when seen was dirty and urgently in need of being emptied. One patient is epileptic.

The females (one of whom is epileptic) are better off, and except that they had no shoes or stockings (which, it was said, they will not wear in summer), they appeared clean and were neatly dressed. They are bathed about once a fortnight or three weeks, but wash their feet every night. The sanitary and bathing accommodation is as on the male side. The two wards which the women occupy were very clean, as were also the beds, which were of the same form as in the male department. The wards, however, one of which is on the ground floor and one upstairs, are inconvenient to work, as they have to be looked after by a single attendant both night and day. The yard used by the women is too small and shut in.

One woman was in the infirmary, which was furnished similarly to the other wards.

Ten patients do some work, and eleven attend Divine Service.

The dietary, as shown by the scale, is good.

26th July, 1914.

## TUAM WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 20TH MAY, 1914.

There are at present five males and eight females classified as of unsound mind in this workhouse. I found both males and females clean, tidy, and generally comfortable. The beds supplied are of the old wooden type, with straw ticks. The clothing was good and clean, and under-blankets are given.

The water supply to this institution is at present defective, and the drainage from the closets was not in a sanitary condition. I understand, however, that this is to be rectified as soon as the water supply has been made satisfactory.

It would be a great improvement to this workhouse if a bath with hot and cold water supply were put into the bathroom.

The female closet should be kept cleaner—indeed flush closets on this side would be a great advantage.

The diet scale appears sufficient.

20th May, 1914.



## TULLAMORE WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 21ST FEBRUARY, 1914.

I visited this workhouse to-day, and saw ten females and one male classified as of unsound mind. A paid attendant is in charge of the women, and I found them clean and generally comfortable. They all have good spring beds and hair mattresses, and the sheets are changed every week. There is no bathroom attached to the female ward, but one might easily be provided by partitioning off a portion of the dayroom, as has been done on the male side, and fitting a bath in it, with a hot and cold water supply. At present a portable bath is used, and each patient gets a bath weekly.

The male patient receives proper care and attention.

The diet scale is good.

21st February, 1914.

## WATERFORD WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 18TH FEBRUARY, 1914.

I visited this workhouse to-day, and found 34 men and 57 women classified as of unsound mind. Many of these are suffering from old age and debility, and to-day 17 women and 12 men were confined to bed. Both the males and females were generally clean and suitably clothed.

A qualified nurse is in charge of both males and females, and there is also a paid male and female attendant.

I regret to report that I found one of the beds on the female side, infested with vermin, which is most discreditable to those in charge.

A disinfecting chamber is badly wanted, and I think the Guardians should consider the question of supplying one.

In the lunatic ward of the female hospital a bathroom is required, and I trust this matter will also receive their attention.

The diet scale is satisfactory.

18th February, 1914.

## WESTPORT WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Of the twelve insane inmates of this workhouse—five males and seven females—seven live in the body of the house, while five are accommodated in the hospital. As regards the former, the men's quarters include a cheerless, concrete-floored dayroom, scantily furnished, and not too clean, and a dirty, ill-kept dormitory, where the beds consist of poorly-filled straw ticks laid on the floor, with coverings which were somewhat soiled, and contained insects. The latter statements apply also to the women's beds, which, however, were placed on bedsteads (mostly of an antiquated pattern). On the female side there is no dayroom.

Bathing was stated to take place every week, and on the female side a fairly good bath is fixed, which has, however, only a cold water supply laid on. On the male side there is only a dirty, ill-smelling, old wooden bath, used as a receptacle for various odds and ends. I was informed, however, that it had been condemned.

For sanitary purposes chambers and buckets are used at night, and privies out of doors in the daytime. That on the male side was filthy, that on the female side broken and dilapidated.

The patients in hospital were much better off, having good spring beds with hair mattresses and clean coverings. One of the females, however, sleeps on an old iron bedstead, but in this case two mattresses are provided. Only portable baths are available, and the sanitation consists of chambers, buckets, and out-door privies. I was glad to learn, however, that a scheme is in hand for remodelling the sanitary and bathing arrangements of the hospital; but it is earnestly to be hoped that decent accommodation of the same kind will be provided for the body of the house also, and that the dormitories there will be furnished with proper beds and bedding, similar to those in the hospital, which there is a reasonable chance of keeping clean.

In conclusion, I am glad to be able to report that the revised dietary recently adopted is on the whole excellent and properly varied.

2nd October, 1914.

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### WEXFORD WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 17TH DECEMBER, 1914.

The number of inmates found in this workhouse who were classed as insane was 22, 7 males and 15 females, of whom three are also epileptic. Seven were stated to be able to do some useful work, and 16 attend Divine Service. Six of the women were confined to bed. The patients' clothing was fair, though one man's was rather ragged; but the male patients should be supplied with woollen vests in winter as, it was stated, is done in the case of other inmates.

With the exception of two of the men, who occupied passable beds in a large but chilly ward in the body of the house, all these patients were housed in apartments in the hospital. The dormitory occupied by the males is a somewhat comfortless little room on the ground floor, too small for the number of beds. Their dayroom is also small, and being shared with other inmates was very crowded. The females have two dormitories on the ground floor, both of which may be considered satisfactory, and one good. They were cleanly kept. All the beds, it was satisfactory to observe, are of modern spring pattern, and all but six are furnished with fibre mattresses, while under-blankets are also provided. The six straw ticks should be replaced by fibre mattresses also, there being no necessity to retain a form of bedding so troublesome in use, in view of the fact that mackintosh sheets are supplied. The bedding in general was clean, and the sheets and pillow covers are stated to be changed weekly. The women's dayroom is small and rather dreary, and access to it is only gained by going into the yard.

Fixed baths are provided, with cold water laid on, and a hot water supply is, I am glad to learn, about to be installed. Bathing takes place weekly. This is as it should be.

The sanitary accommodation consists of night-chairs in the wards, and old privies off the yard. The latter are to be replaced by modern water-closets, but it may be suggested that these should be in such a position as to be accessible from the wards, without going out of doors.

29th December, 1914.

## APPENDIX G.

## CIRCULARS.

(1) *Circular relative to Voluntary Boarders in Private Asylums.*

Circular No. 1870.

OFFICE OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS,  
DUBLIN CASTLE,

4th February, 1914.

## VOLUNTARY BOARDERS.

SIR,

As some misapprehension appears to prevail regarding certain of the classes of persons to whose residence in Asylums as Voluntary Boarders no objection is raised by this Department, and more especially with respect to persons suffering from the effects of over-indulgence in alcohol, it is necessary to emphasize the following points.

It is essential that any person proposing to enter an Asylum as a Voluntary Boarder should be capable of himself writing, with full understanding of his position, the necessary application for the sanction of this Department before admission, and that both when entering and so long as he remains in the Asylum as a Voluntary Boarder he should be fully able to understand and appreciate his position as such, and the voluntary nature of his residence.

As a necessary consequence it follows that a person suffering from *delirium tremens* is not one whose admission to or residence in an Asylum as a Voluntary Boarder can be sanctioned; and further, that in the event of *delirium tremens*, or any other form of pronounced insanity, developing subsequent to admission in a person who at the time of entering an Asylum was suitable for residence as a Voluntary Boarder, such person must forthwith be certified as insane, or in the alternative must forthwith be discharged to the care of his relatives.

The admission or detention of a person so suffering, without certificates, constitutes a breach of the provisions of the Act 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 123, section 14, and is by that section declared to be a misdemeanour.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

T. I. CONSIDINE,

W. R. DAWSON,

*Inspectors of Lunatics.*

The Proprietor, or Superintendent,

.....Private Lunatic Asylum,

.....

(2) *Circular relative to use of Restraint and Seclusion.*

Circular No. 303 Misc.

OFFICE OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS,  
DUBLIN CASTLE,

5th February, 1914.

## RESTRAINT AND SECLUSION.

SIR,

It having come to our knowledge that some confusion appears to exist with reference to the interpretation of the term "seclusion" in the Regulations respecting the use of that form of treatment (which state, *inter alia*, that a daily entry of every instance of restraint or seclusion must be made, "irrespective altogether either of the reason which may have led to the use of such restraint or seclusion, or its having been used with or contrary to the wish of the patient") we desire to point out that the locking, fastening, or holding of the door of exit of any room in which a patient is placed by day alone constitutes seclusion, and should be recorded as such, even if the object be to keep others out, or if it be done at the urgent wish and suggestion of the patient himself or herself, or to ensure quietude to a patient confined to bed owing to bodily illness.

Since the confusion appears to have arisen from a misunderstanding of the form on which the Health Statistics of the Asylums at the time of the periodical inspections are entered, it may be explained further that the headings "Patients in Bed," "Patients under Restraint," "Patients in Seclusion," &c., on this form are not intended to be mutually exclusive.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

T. I. CONSIDINE,

W. R. DAWSON,

*Inspectors of Lunatics.*

The Medical Superintendent, or Proprietor,

.....Lunatic Asylum,

.....

(3) *Circular relative to Superannuation Act, 1914.*

OFFICE OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS,  
DUBLIN CASTLE,

18th November, 1914.

Circular No. 402.

Government No. 19790.

SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1914.

SIR,

I am directed by the Inspectors to call the attention of the Committee to section 6 of the Superannuation Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. V., ch. 86), which repeals section 7 (2) of the Superannuation Act, 1887, as from the 18th September last, on which date the former Act became law.

As section 7 (2) of the 1887 Act provided for the reduction of the pension, superannuation, or other allowance payable to a person when that person became a lunatic in respect of whose maintenance the Capitation Grant could be claimed, the effect of its repeal will be to enable dependent relatives of pensioners to receive the full pension without any deduction equivalent to the amount of the Grant, if the Committee so wish; or, on the other hand, the Committee may, as hitherto, claim part or the whole of the pension if they see fit to do so.

In view of this alteration in the law, it will be necessary for the Committee to reconsider the case of every patient in the Asylum who is in receipt of a pension from Army, Navy, or Civil Funds.

The instructions for dealing with such cases, which were contained in the Inspectors' Circular of the 1st February, 1889, are now inapplicable.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JAS. SMITH.

The Resident Medical Superintendent,  
District Lunatic Asylum

## APPENDIX H.

LIST of all District, Criminal, and Private Lunatic Asylums, and Institutions for the Insane in Ireland, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents or Proprietors thereof.

## DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Asylums situated at	Counties and County Boroughs comprised in Districts.	Resident Medical Superintendents.
Antrim, . . . .	Antrim, . . . .	Samuel Graham, M.C.P.S.
Armagh, . . . .	Armagh, . . . .	George R. Lawless, F.R.C.S.I.
Ballinasloe, . . . .	Galway and Roscommon, . . . .	J. St. L. Kirwan, M.D.
Belfast, . . . .	Belfast County Borough, . . . .	William Graham, M.D.
Carlow, . . . .	Carlow and Kildare, . . . .	Thomas A. Greene, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Castlebar, . . . .	Mayo, . . . .	Francis C. Elison, M.D.
Clonmel, . . . .	Tipperary, North and South Ridings, . . . .	Reginald G. Harvey, L.R.C.P. & S., EDIN.
Cork, and Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal, . . . .	Cork, County and County Borough, . . . .	J. J. FitzGerald, M.D.
Downpatrick, . . . .	Down, . . . .	M. J. Nolan, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Ennis, . . . .	Clare, . . . .	Francis O'Mara, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Enniscorthy, . . . .	Wexford, . . . .	Thomas Draper, M.D.
Kilkenny, . . . .	Kilkenny, . . . .	Louis Buggy, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Killarney, . . . .	Kerry, . . . .	Edward W. Griffin, M.D.
Lettickenny, . . . .	Donegal, . . . .	B. R. Moore, M.D.
Limerick, . . . .	Limerick, County and County Borough, . . . .	Edward D. O'Neill, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Londonderry, . . . .	Londonderry, County and County Borough, . . . .	C. E. Hetherington, M.D.
Maryborough, . . . .	King's and Queen's, . . . .	Patrick Coffey, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Monaghan, . . . .	Queen and Monaghan, . . . .	Thos. P. Conlon, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Mullingar, . . . .	Longford, Meath, and Westmeath, . . . .	Laurence Gavin, L.R.C.P. & S., EDIN.
Omagh, . . . .	Fermanagh and Tyrone, . . . .	John Patrick, M.D.
Richmond and Portlaoine, . . . .	Dublin, County and County Borough; Wicklow, and Louth, . . . .	J. C. G. Donohue, L.R.C.P. & S.I. Medical Officer in charge of Portlaoine Asylum.—J. M. Bodington, F.R.C.S.I.
Sligo, . . . .	Leitrim and Sligo, . . . .	Joseph Petit, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Waterford, . . . .	Waterford, County and County Borough, . . . .	James A. Cakshott, M.D.

## THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dundrum, County Dublin, . . . .	All Ireland, . . . .	George Bevington, M.D., Resident Physician and Governor.
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## PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE

Asylums and Institutions.	Where Situated.	Proprietor or Superintendent
Armagh Retreat, . .	Armagh, . . .	John G. Allen, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Belmont Park, . . (m.)	Waterford, . . .	Brothers of Charity
Bloomfield Institution, .	Morehampton Road, Donnybrook, Co. Dublin,	A. Miller (Registrar).
Carriglen, . . . (f.)	Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.	Order of Bon Sauveur
Elm Lawn, . . . (f.)	Dundrum, Co. Dublin, .	(Miss) Sarah M. E. Bernard.
Farnham House, and Maryville, . . (m.) (f.)	Finglas, Co. Dublin, .	H. P. D'Arcy Benson, M.D.
Hampstead, . . (m.)	Glasnevin, Co. Dublin, .	H. M. Eustace, M.D., W. N. Eustace, L.R.C.P. & S.I., and Benj. F. Eustace, J.P.
Hartfield House, . . (m.)	Drumcondra, Dublin, .	John J. Magrath.
Hughfield . . . (f.)	Drumcondra, Dublin, .	H. M. Eustace, M.D., W. N. Eustace, L.R.C.P. & S.I., and Benj. F. Eustace, J.P.
Lindville, . . . .	Blackrock Road, Cork, .	Cecil A. P. Osborne, F.R.C.S. EDIN., Mrs. E. E. S. Osborne, John C. Osborne, M.B., and Mrs. O. E. M. Osborne.
House of St. John of God, (m.)	Sullorgan, Co. Dublin, .	Rev. Louis Vincent.
St. Patrick's Hospital, . . and	James's Street, Dublin, }	R. R. Looper, F.R.C.S.I.
St. Edmundsbury, . .	Lucan, Co. Dublin, }	
St. Vincent's Institution, (f.)	Parview, Dublin, . .	Sisters of Charity.
Stewart Institution, .	Palmerston, Co. Dublin,	Frederick E. Ramsford, M.D.
Verville, . . . (f.)	Green Lanes, Clontarf, Dublin	John J. Magrath.
Woodbine Lodge, . . (f.)	Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.	(Mrs) Mary Jane Bishop.

(m.) For male patients only.

(f.) For female patients only.







LUNACY—IRELAND.

THE  
SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT  
(WITH APPENDICES)  
OF THE  
INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS  
(IRELAND),

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1914.

*(Presented in compliance with the Acts 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 55 ;  
5 & 6 Vic., cap. 123, sec. 35 ; and 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, sec. 23.)*

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